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## TO the GRADUATES of the UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

1, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

GENTLEMEN,  
Your attention has already been called by us to the great importance of the University returning as our representative in Parliament one of our own Graduates, and to the loss of status, as compared with the older Universities, which will follow from the selection of a member who is not a Graduate. We beg to refer you to the accompanying letter, which Mr. Bagehot has addressed to Mr. Hutton on this subject.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,  
R. H. HUTTON, M.A.  
E. CHARLES, LL.B.

## UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

12, UPPER BELGRAVE-STREET.

My DEAR HUTTON,  
8th August, 1867.  
I am anxious to write you a second letter upon the representation of the University of London, not at all further to explain my political opinions, or in any manner to speak of myself, but because our contest is assuming a decisive peculiarity which is sometimes misconceived. It is becoming more and more one between the Graduate candidates and the non-Graduate—between those educated at the University and those not so educated, and a cry is half raised that the natural predisposition towards a Graduate is only a piece of class selfishness, whereas, in real truth, the Graduate candidates embody a principle, but the non-Graduate candidates contradict that principle, and suggest nothing save themselves.

That principle is the one for which the Graduates of the University of London have been contending for years. We have been claiming Parliamentary representation for our University—we have been asking that in this, the highest respect, she should be placed upon a level with Oxford and Cambridge, for the reason that, like each of these, she embodied a distinct idea, gave a peculiar training, turned out a distinct kind of men. It was objected, "You will not choose a good member; you are scattered; you are miscellaneous; you cannot meet; you cannot discuss; the University is but an imaginary unit, for she has no locality, and her Graduates are never collected together." And we replied, "Our University is a unit; she solves the problem of education in a peculiar way; she trains men after a new method; she imparts to them such a common type, that they can be trusted to sit together." But if we now run, some after one celebrated man, some after a second, and some after a third, but all of a different type from any of us, we shall confuse our fundamental principle. We shall show that we are not a natural constituency; that after all we have nothing in common; that we are wholly opposite to men trained at Oxford and Cambridge, for they value so much the culture they have received, that they would never dream of a representative who had not undergone it.

Our University, as I can conceive, represents the "modern spirit" in education. The principles upon which she was founded amidst slight and obloquy years ago are becoming the common property of educated men; they have ceased to be paradoxes; they are becoming common-places. Our University has solved by practice the problem thought impossible. She has shown that a free University need not be an irreligious University; that the most various men educated in the most various faiths can be the better for a common culture, can submit to the same discipline, can acquire the same knowledge without hurting the spring of their mind, without losing their individuality of conviction. The nature of that culture is modern too. Our University claims to have first of all universities introduced into her essential and critical examinations the characteristic components of nineteenth-century knowledge—physical science, modern languages, modern history. When I read the other day the admirable address of Mr. MILL, at St. Andrew's, I observed that there was no part of all he enjoined which the University of London had not long ago done—no part of all he said ought to be learnt which might not be learnt from her—and I was proud of the school in which I had been reared.

Anybody, no doubt, can open a school, and teach scraps of miscellaneous. But this is exactly what our University has not done. She has not, as I conceive, extended her dominion by sacrificing her efficiency. The knowledge she requires is as sound and as accurate as that of any University; and for her best minds—the only ones for whom it is possible—she fulfils as well as any the characteristic of University teaching. She brings truth to a focus, and teaches men to look at it in its unity and connection; she makes her discipline useful, because she makes it compact and honest.

It would have been easy, also, to have introduced these new subjects by abandoning the old. But the University of London does not neglect those great "human studies," as they have been well called, in which a University like Oxford delights. She knows that not only is the old knowledge in itself valuable, but that the new can only be seen rightly when it is seen by the side of the old. By her nature, and perhaps by her poverty, the University of London is prevented from encouraging a premature speciality in old studies, as in new, but as far as she can she fosters a firm knowledge of the elements of both.

Some of our friends do our University a great injustice. They say it is particularly advisable that our first representative should be "a man of commanding position." Just so, I have heard, new people at the West-end want to have boys at their first party. But such ideas are utterly erroneous. The University of London is in a position not to seek honour, but to confer honour. She has to give an admirable seat in the first assembly of the world, and though she will find a concourse of celebrities ready to make use of her, she does not need to borrow their dignity, for she has enough already of her own.

When our University was founded, it was said by a great Tory philosopher that our modern system would never train men, and that you must judge of a school, not by its curriculum, but by its alumni. Will it not confirm and sanction that taunt, if at this crisis we have not a man to put forward, if we have to go to Oxford or elsewhere for a member, if in nearly thirty years we have not trained a man fit to represent us?

I am, yours very sincerely,  
WALTER BAGEHOT.

R. H. Hutton, Esq.

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE LORDS ON CHURCH-RATES.

THE Lords have rejected the Church-rates Abolition Bill by a majority of fifty-eight in a House of a hundred and six members. We anticipated no less, and, inasmuch as the late period of the Session precluded all idea of amending the Bill in Committee, we should have been astonished beyond measure had the second reading of the measure been affirmed by any considerable number of peers. We attach, however, no kind of importance to the division. It indicates nothing more than that the Lords are very unwilling to do one day earlier than necessary what they will have to do at last. The medicine commended to their lips is nauseous to them, and they will put it aside as long as possible. We have really no heart to quarrel with them on that account, seeing that they thereby serve our purpose better than their own.

But the debate! A more curious, a more amusing, a more wonderful illustration of old-fogeyism, it would be impossible to have. We shall preserve it with the utmost care among the choice memorials which we hope to review some day in the light of that new order of opinion which will prevail some half a dozen years hence. It has a strong relish of old-fashionedness about it even now. We doubt whether such a piquant little bit of obsolete conversation could be produced by any other deliberative assembly in the world. It is quite a gem in its way. Statements which were never worth much even when they possessed the merit of novelty, but which have been long since discarded as trash by everybody who had chosen to test their validity; phrases which have grown too threadbare for decent use; arguments that have been torn into tatters; and professions of respect, and warnings of evil, and surmises and regrets, and censures, which are associated with a bygone generation—such was the ragged clothing in which noble lords were not ashamed to thrust their feeble thoughts on this subject before the world. But for the seriousness, we might almost say, the solemnity, of its tone, we should have been disposed to regard the discussion as a jest. Meant as such, it would have been but a dull affair—it was the *bond fide* earnestness that made it comic. Their lordships have been taking their nap in the Sleepy Hollow, and they know not how matters have progressed while they slept. The debate, brief as it was, was as much out of date as a two-years-old Reform debate would be at the present moment. We shall be excused, we hope, for not subjecting it to any elaborate process of examination. Unlike their lordships, we cannot afford to repeat things that the public have got weary of.

There was one sentence, however, dropped in

the course of the discussion, by no less an authority than the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon which it may be worth while to pause for an instant. His Grace is reported to have remarked to the following effect:—"It is sometimes said that Churchmen were afraid that the Church would be in danger if Church-rates were abolished. Now he did not think that in that case the Church was in any danger. The Church of Christ was founded upon a rock, and nothing could overthrow it. But the Establishment would be in considerable danger." Within the compass of these few words, the gist of the whole controversy may be found. Church-rates are not required to uphold or strengthen Christ's Church. We quite agree with the Archbishop in this conviction. The Lord of that Church has not made His purpose in regard to it dependent upon vestries, or Commons, or Peers. They may give or take, as they will—may discuss or vote as may seem best to them—but, so far as they resort to the machinery and force of law, they can neither inspire the sentiment which is the breath of its life, nor can they destroy it where it exists. Now, we always thought, or at any rate we wished to think, that an archbishop's office had reference exclusively to the Church of Christ—that an episcopal hierarchy could be justified only in as far as it tends to promote the spiritual health, growth, purity and power of that Church. If it be true that Church-rates are not necessary to these results, we should like to be informed why the chief pastor of one considerable province of Christ's Church takes any interest in them. His Grace has furnished us with the true answer by way of anticipation. Church-rates are props of the Establishment. Abolish them, and you endanger that. We are at one with the Very Reverend Prelate once more. But why should he concern himself about the Establishment? It is something quite distinct from the body of which he is a presiding officer, even on his own showing. The one may be overthrown—the other cannot. The one is a human, a political, a perishable institution—the other is divine, spiritual, imperishable—and the system of Church-rates is associated with the former, not with the latter. This is what Dissenters have always said. "A contingent power of taxation" is no part of the Church's inheritance. Her Master never bequeathed it to her. It is not necessary to her safety nor prosperity. What inference are we to draw from this obvious distinction? What, but that the Archbishop, and the six bishops who voted with him against Mr. Hardcastle's Bill, meant thereby to strengthen, not the Church, but the Establishment. We thank the prelate for his candour, especially if he saw the true bearing of his own observation.

His Grace encourages us by the charming simplicity of his admission to point out to him the reason why Dissenters who intelligently apprehend their own principles can consent to no compromise of the Church-rate system which would leave a shred of legal and compulsory taxation in the hands of the Church of England. They are not pursuing a selfish object. If they were, they would have long since accepted exemption. Nor are they intent upon a political victory—if they had been, they would not have authorised the hon. member for Bury St. Edmunds to consent to any arrangement considered necessary by his brother Churchmen to keep the expenditure of their own funds in their own hands. Their main object, strange as it may seem, is to give effect to religious convictions arrived at by a careful study of the genius of Christianity, and maintained sometimes at the cost of no little worldly advantage. They believe with the Archbishop that the Church of Christ and the Establishment are different institutions. They hold that compulsion in any shape is contrary to the law of the one, and harmonises only with the spirit of the other. They think that the religion which has not life enough in it to provide its own means of worship, is but a

nominal religion, or, in so far as it is vital, is stifled by being overlaid. They are persuaded that Christians associated with the Church of England are quite as able, and would be quite as forward as those who are separated from it, to pay all the expenses incident to their public worship, were they only instructed in their duty by their bishops and clergy, and that, under the existing legal system, they suffer more disadvantage from the check put upon their growth of independence than they inflict upon Dissenters. Above all, they cannot divest themselves of the notion that any resort by any branch of the Church, under any pretext, to compulsory exactions with a view to the spread of the Gospel, misrepresents its character, impairs its efficiency, and does dishonour to its sovereign Lord. For His sake, and for the sake of His Church, they object to compulsion as such. It matters little whether it be exercised upon themselves or upon their neighbours, whether upon unwilling Nonconformists or upon unwilling Conformists, the wrong done to Christianity is the same. Archbishops and Bishops, perhaps, cannot understand this—if they can, we cannot compliment them on their charity to those whom they affect to brand as "political Dissenters"—if they cannot, we cannot credit them with any clear or deep insight into the revelation of grace which they profess to teach. Anyhow, their tenacious adhesion to Church-rates is a blot upon their sacred office—alike disgraceful to themselves, and to the Church of which they are the ruling functionaries.

We suspect, however, that the time is close at hand when their eyes will be opened by a less friendly shake than ours. We shall see what the new electors have to say on the subject. We would fain have left the matter to be dealt with by them. Mr. Gladstone foresees the danger, and has given notice of a Bill for the abolition of compulsory taxation next Session. He knows more of the spirit of Nonconformists, in regard to this question at any rate, than some of those who loudly applaud him. Any measure framed by him will be respectfully considered. But we warn him that this is not a case for ingenuity. The more simple the provisions of his Bill, the better for his object, as a Churchman, and the better for the Church of which he is one of the brightest ornaments.

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THERE is, what may, in one respect, be very truthfully described as an extremely unobtrusive society in London, the operations of which we wish to bring before the reader. If, however, that reader should, as we hope he may, be strolling over some breezy down, or lounging with a delicious sense of rest on some broad sea-beach, he will probably have had within a few days past, the very subject on which we are about to touch put before him in the best of all ways. He will have seen the work of the "Open-air Mission" being done, and if, as should be the case, he has taken the smallest interest in that work, he will have examined for himself the manner in which it has been done. The object of the "Open-air Mission" is to preach the Gospel out of doors—at fairs, at races, in streets, at the sea-side—anywhere and everywhere, in fact, where people crowd together, and where they can be got to listen. At the sea-side, in the autumn months, you may meet with some of its agents; if you do, hear what they have to say, and treat them with the reverence that is due to every man who, whether by word, by deed, or by manner—for there are some rarely gifted natures who can preach in the last way—is illustrating the character and enforcing the claims of the Christian religion.

It is one of the mysteries of human and ecclesiastical nature, that open-air preaching should so often excite contempt and opposition. Not only do many resent it as an impertinence, and many average sort



of Christians look upon it with something approaching to dislike, but the thorough ecclesiastical nature will shrink from it as something degrading. It is, somehow or other, taken for granted that it is a mean way of exhibiting Christianity. We have all of us got so accustomed to handsome and comfortable edifices, to ornamental pulpits, and to starched-up preachers, that we are inclined to think that it isn't "respectable" to preach in the open-air. This was John Wesley's first feeling when Whitefield, the prince of open-air preachers, first induced him to address the Kingwood colliers. "I submitted," says Wesley in his journal, "to be *more vile*, and preached to-day in the highway," and he frankly says that, until then, he should almost have thought it to be a sin for a person to be converted out of a consecrated building. That failing is a great deal too common now, and the sooner we all get rid of it the better for our own and other peoples' souls.

Of course, there is open-air preaching and open-air preaching. There is good and bad of it, just as there is of in-door preaching, and the bad will probably do as much harm as the good will do good, but on the whole, the success of the Christian religion depends in very great measure on the existence of the spirit which prompts this power of Christian action. This is the spirit of aggression, without which every church, large or small, must, in course of time, decay. It was this spirit which under George Fox's open-air preaching, founded the Society of Friends; which under Whitefield and the Wesleys woke the Churches of England and America from the torpor of a whole generation, which has made a Nonconformist nation of Wales, and which will bring success to the very weakest causes. Small, therefore, though its balance-sheet may be, and ridiculously little as may be its expenditure, the "Open-air Mission" is to be honoured above many other missions. We dare say it makes mistakes in some of its agents. All open-air preachers however are not appointed by the society—but it can show every year, work of the very best kind done. We know none of its committees or officers, but we are glad to say this, and glad to recommend people to read its report. What they will do then we leave to their Christian feelings and Christian consciences.

The time, we hope, will come when the only ecclesiastical subjects that will be discussed will be such as the above. To hasten that time we once more refer, and for the last occasion this year, to two Bills which have been before Parliament. To the surprise of some the University Act Amendment Bill was rejected on its third reading last Wednesday. Two causes operated to produce this. The first is that the division took place earlier than was expected. It was what is called in Parliamentary slang a "snatched division." We lose nothing by it, for nothing could have been done with the Bill in the Lords. Probably none of the late University measures will appear again. Next year will see Bills of wider scope, or more likely, a Bill which shall accomplish everything that is needed to reform the Universities. Even the *Guardian* considers that this will be the best method of proceeding, and for once we agree with our contemporary.

The "Increase of the Episcopate Bill" has undergone strange mauling in Committee, and, we imagine, has made the measure in the eyes of its authors, quite worthless. It was to have been a gigantic job for the further diversion of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission from the use of the poor. As it now stands the Commissioners cannot take a penny in aid of the new bishops, and no new bishop can be created until all the money necessary, in the eyes of Churchmen for his proper appointment, income, palace, and so on, is secured. Nor can the new bishops sit in the House of Lords. Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Haddfield have done good service in the manipulation of this measure. The interference with it of Dissenters has, however, provoked some very bitter remarks from Church journals, and the discussions upon it have, apparently, brought some Churchmen round to first principles. The *Guardian* has got so far as to hint at the expediency of the bishops leaving the House of Lords altogether. This is what it says:—

If the present measure turns out to be abortive, one consequence will probably be a more rapid development of opinion among Churchmen in favour of changes of a different kind. There are many already who do not value spiritual peerages very highly,—many who are somewhat impatient of the system which bestows large emoluments on caputular dignitaries who do little or no caputular work. With bishops relieved of their attendance in the House of Lords, the Cathedral stipendaries reduced in number, we might easily gain revenues sufficient to double the existing Episcopate, converting it at the same time into a less lordly but more useful order. At present these suggestions have a democratic and revolutionary air. But it is oppression and injustice which are apt to beget sentiments of that character at all times; and those in our time who have shown themselves incapable of acting fairly by the

Church of England must not be surprised if their conduct should at last produce its natural results.

With regard to the "interference" of Dissenters in these questions, when the State-Church bishops shall cease to interfere with the rights of Dissenters, Dissenters will cease to interfere with the privileges of State-Churchmen as respects bishops, not before.

The curates are moving for a redress of grievances. This is a step which will no doubt be considered by the upper class of Church officers as bordering upon insufferable impudence, but it has been taken and will no doubt be followed up. A meeting was held on Friday afternoon last, and some rather strong things said thereat. Complaint was made of the insecurity of their position, of their bad pay, of their bad treatment by incumbents and their wives. (How is this? We thought all clergymen were gentlemen.) It was resolved to unite for co-operation. The character of the demands which are likely to be made by the new organisation may be gathered from a paper which was circulated at this meeting. The reason for the present degraded condition of curates is assigned amongst other causes, to the injustice of the present system of promotion in the Church, growing out of "that great anomaly," private patronage and political appointments. Another reason is the inequality of stipends. Amongst the curates' grievances are reckoned their uncertain tenure of office, their entire subordination to the incumbent and to the bishop, and the unlimited control which an incumbent has over the endowment of his parish. The proposed measures of relief include a proper independence of both incumbents and bishops, equal footing in spiritual matters with the incumbent, the right to vote for Convocation, and the equalisation of stipends. There! after this, we can imagine the beneficed incumbents saying—"revolution and chaos. Curates plucking up courage! What next?" As they are, however, the curates cannot win. They must have a free Church and free trade before they can get what they are really worth, and what with these they would obtain.

#### A TORY VIEW OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND ITS WORK.

The new number of the *Quarterly Review* contains an article on "The Church and her Curates," from which we extract the following characteristic passage on the external dangers to which the Church of England is likely to be exposed as the result of the passing of a new Reform Bill:—

It is against our Church as an Establishment that we expect this first storm to break. So it was after the passing of the first Reform Bill. Hardly had the passionate cries amidst which that bloodless revolution was accomplished died upon the ear, when new voices awoke on every side, clamouring some for the reform, some for the remodelling, some for the abolition of our National Church Establishment. It argues surely not a little for the strength of the old walls, and on the whole for the instinctive prudence with which their defence was conducted, that in those turbulent times they were not dismantled but restored, and that to the too eager utterers of the opprobrious invective, "Down with the old hag," awoke in the public mind not the divine rage they hoped to excite against their victim, but a deep disgust against themselves and a settled opposition to their attempts. Something of the same sort is pretty sure to follow our new political reformation. An electric condition of the air quickens into a very troublesome activity all the lower forms of animal life; and speculators and postum-moogers, and men of one idea, are always excited by a thundery state of the political and social atmosphere. Societies for the revision of the Prayer-book, and Anti-State Church Societies, and Liberation Societies, and the like, feel that their time is come, and begin buzzing about amidst the larger and more highly animated organisations which they so pertinaciously molest, and stinging or irritating all whom they can reach. Any one who has noted the degree to which the scarcely visible insects which haunt the gem-like islands of the Lake of Killarney can at such times madden the old boatmen, whose tawny skins look utterly midge-proof, can in some degree understand the annoyance which, these congenic swarms are ready to inflict, in such paroxysms of their vitality, on the defenders of our great institutions. The first attack will probably, for many reasons, be made upon the Irish Establishment, and if that was our subject we could be somewhat largely, if not always very pleasantly, didactic, as to what it should do to prepare itself for the evil day. It is not improbable that the assailants of the English Establishment may postpone their more open assaults on its existence till they have played out their Irish game. This is at the present moment the plan of their campaign. There is, we have every reason to believe, very little genuine Irish hostility to the Irish Church Establishment. There is indeed a band of Irish patriots who hate it, in common with the Imperial Parliament and the Imperial Crown, as a badge of the long-continued servitude of Eria. But though on occasion a somewhat noisy, these are not a very powerful body. They are indeed always ready to break a few heads at a fair, but they have no serious thoughts even of capturing Chester Castle, still less of demolishing the Tower of London or destroying the Irish Church Establishment. The lecturers and speakers against it are, for the most part, paid agents of the English Liberation Society, who on Irish soil are opening their first trenches, and constructing their earliest parallels for the breaching of what they think the most available point of the common fortifications of the two conjoined Establishments. The "centres" who direct these secret movements are likely to delay their assault upon the home-camp till

they are reinforced by the strength which any successful action against these more distant bands would assuredly give them. But though the main attack may be delayed, there will probably be a good deal of useless preliminary firing. As we run our eye over the not very enticing bill of literary fare which the Liberation Society now hangs out to tempt us, we can anticipate tolerably well of what the banquet will consist. Thus we are invited to hear "the Rev. Daniel Katterna refute the objections to organisation for Anti-State Church purposes." We are bidden "to examine with Mr. Miall 'the title-deeds of the Church of England to her parochial endowments';" to accept Mr. Hinton's view of the question, "Church property, whose is it?" or to receive the dictum of Mr. Eagle, "barrister-at-law" (a vulture appellation very strange to us in the reports of our law courts), that "Tithes are the property of the public and the poor." These are the heavy joints; but more appetising fare in the way of entremets are not excluded from the feast, and so we are treated to a set of two dozen tracts on "Bishops and their salaries," showing the sum "squandered on the wearers of lawn-sleeves," "Archdeacons and their incomes"—how nice and delicate the distinction!—as to whom we are told that "no class of dignitaries exhibit the maladministration of the Church in a stronger light";—perhaps because they work harder and for less pay than almost any other operatives. We have again "Our Cathedral Bodies, and what they cost," wherein we learn that their revenues are worse than lost; that the cathedral towns are nests of immorality, the worshippers petrifications, the cathedral close "the valley of the shadow of death"; and we wind up all with the "Incomes of the Working Classes"; and "The Curate's Complaint." We have no doubt that "tears of compassion tremble on the eyelids" of the writer of this jeremiad, "ready to fall when he has told his pitiful story." How near also may be the "kicking of the spiritless outcast" who will not join in overturning the Church of which he is a minister, it might be rash to prognosticate. These straws show which way the wind is setting, and where the storm is likely to burst, and we think it well that before its arrival every possible provision should have been made to prevent mischief.

#### THE METHODIST ASSEMBLIES.

The Wesleyan Conference at Bristol closed on Friday. The later proceedings of the Assembly have not been of much public interest. At one meeting the Conference offered Mr. Punshon a hearty and most enthusiastic vote of thanks for his unparalleled efforts in raising 10,000*l.* for erecting chapels in watering-places. Mr. Punshon acknowledged this vote in suitable terms. The report of the allocation committee stated that there were 140 students in the colleges and 60 on the reserve list. Dr. OSBORN said they wanted more men for foreign service. They would be glad to send four or five men at once to New Zealand if they had them. If any of the candidates for the home work were disposed to offer themselves to any of the affiliated conferences he would be glad to forward their views. On Friday, Mr. Boyce's motion for a committee to consider the provision for ministers compelled by failure of health to retire for a year, was seconded by Dr. WADDEY and passed; Mr. J. MASON'S, on the relation of children to the Church, was postponed; Mr. WISEMAN'S, that the names of lay representatives to the mixed committees which sit before Conference be printed in the minutes, was agreed to; Mr. SHAW'S motion for a committee to revise the Liturgy, and prepare a book of hymns and chants, and a hymn-book for cottage prayer-meetings, was also considered. The mover stated that it was not intended to impose the Liturgical service where it was not now used, nor to propose any very extensive alterations in the Liturgy, but to make such changes as would somewhat shorten and vary the service. It was suggested that the whole question go before the committee. After some conversation it was resolved that the proposal for a revision of the Liturgy be considered during the year by a committee, and the other proposals made by Mr. Shaw be referred to the Book Room Committee. The Ex-PRESIDENT then introduced to the Conference the Rev. W. G. Campbell, an Irish missionary, who had recently escaped, only with his life, from a mob in Ireland, by whom he had been attacked when preaching the Gospel. The official statement of the number of members in society at home and on the mission stations was made by Mr. J. W. GREEVES and Dr. OSBORN. It showed that during the year there had been an increase of members at home of 5,887, and in the missions of 1,898, and that there were on trial for membership in March last, at home 21,987, and abroad 7,644. The PRESIDENT, in the course of some remarks, urged the importance of pastoral visitation. The Ex-PRESIDENT felt that the one thing needed in their time was to do their work in their own way—to make Methodists, that is, according to Mr. Wesley's definition, Christians of the old stamp. He held that leaders' meetings should be regularly held, and made occasions of spiritual conversation. He would also have more attention given to lovefeasts. He wished that every year a Conference lovefeast might be held. There had never been a time so full of hope as the present. Why should they not look for an increase tenfold greater than that for which they thanked God this year? Mr. VASEY represented the district in which the largest increase had taken place. He attributed this increase partly to the influence of the conversation on the work of God at the last Conference, and partly to a very searching and profitable conversation at the September district meeting. After further observations by Mr. Hall, Mr. Curnock, the ex-President, and Dr. Osborn, it was resolved that next year a Conference lovefeast be held on the evening of the first Friday after the opening of Conference.

At the evening session a resolution was proposed by the SECRETARY expressive of the deep respect and love entertained by the Conference for the Rev. Dr. Hannah, who, after a ministry extending over more



than fifty years, after acting as theological tutor for thirty years, and after having been twice called to the chair of the Conference, was now retiring from the active work of the ministry. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. B. Pore, Dr. Hannah's successor, and passed unanimously. The vote was acknowledged in suitable terms by Dr. HANNAH, who at the same time expressed his hope and trust that he might still be able to labour for Christ in simplicity and sincerity, and in perfect union with his brethren. A similar vote of thanks to the Rev. F. A. West, who is also retiring from active work, was adopted. The motion which the Rev. H. W. Holland had given notice of, expressive of strong disapprobation of the endowment of Popery in Ireland or in any other part of the British empire, was postponed, the Committee of Privileges being instructed to watch the action of Parliament on the subject. The report of the committee for the distribution of the Home Mission Fund was presented. It had been found necessary to effect a *pro rata* deduction from the grants to the various districts of ten per cent. The journal of the Conference was then read by the secretary (the Rev. J. FARRAN) and the assistant-secretary (the Rev. J. H. JAMES). During the reading the doors of the chapel were opened, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, who for some time had been waiting outside, were admitted to the gallery. The proceeding of the conference were then confirmed by the vote of the Legal Hundred, and the minutes were signed by the president and secretary, all the ministers present standing at the time. Various votes of thanks having been passed, the conference closed—at a quarter past ten.

On Friday also the session of the United Methodist Free Churches at Manchester was brought to a close. Mr. Kersop has been re-elected connexion secretary, and Mr. Cheestham, treasurer—the latter by an almost unanimous vote. At Thursday's sitting among the reports presented was one stating that the 10,000*l.* chapel loan fund had been successful, and would be kept distinct from the other fund. Mr. BARKER presented the reply to the Liberation Society's communication, and moved its adoption. Mr. GRIFFITH seconded the motion. Mr. Griffith denounced the system of established religions, and, with regard to Ireland, said, "Down with the Irish Protestant Establishment, as by the State established. They would do well to consider that they were all Anti-State Churchmen." The reply was an unmistakeable manifesto against all State endowments of religion, and it was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. From the statistics presented to the assembly it appears that the number of members in the Connexion is 67,478, with 6,126 on trial, being an increase of 1,721 full members and of 717 candidates.

**HOW CHURCH-RATES ARE PRESERVED.**—Many of our readers are only too well acquainted with efforts that are being incessantly made in various parts of the country to rebuild parish churches by money raised on the security of Church-rates. Apropos of this power, which would have ceased if Mr. Hardcastle's bill had been carried, "Broad Church" writes to the *Times*:—"In several cases within my knowledge loans have been obtained from the Public Works for repair or restoration of churches in accordance with a vote of the vestry. The best feature of this plan is that the loan is applied for, not distinctively to be repaid as a Church-rate, but as a rate levied on the whole assessable property of the parish, just as a poor-rate would be struck. You will at once see what an element of heart-burning is thereby removed." To this the Bishop of Oxford replies that "Broad Church" is mistaken. Such loans from the Board of Works can only be obtained "on the security of the Church-rates."

**CHURCH-RATES AND QUAKERS.**—The minutes of the yearly meetings of the Society of Friends give a particular account of the sufferings of Quakers during the twelve months by seizures for Church-rates or other ecclesiastical demands. The whole amount taken by force from the Friends during the year was 2,711*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, being 211 cases of rent-charge, 2,434*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; 39 of Church-rate, 215*l.*; 21 of other demands, 634*l.* 11*s.* The highest amount was taken in Essex (1,213*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*), the lowest in Kent (4*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*). In Essex, for every individual Friend the Church exacts 2*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; in Norfolk and the adjacent counties, 13*s.* 3*d.*; in Suffolk, 9*s.* 1*d.*; in Cornwall, 6*s.* 2*d.*; in Sussex, 3*s.* 3*d.*; in London, 1*s.* 10*d.*; in some of the midland counties, 3*d.* or 4*d.* only; and in Scotland nothing at all. In some counties the Friends are exceedingly few. In Derby, Lincoln, and Nottingham there are but 320; in Hereford, Worcester, and Wales, only 291; in Gloucester and Wilts, 272; in Westmoreland there are 269; in Suffolk, 264; in Cornwall, 215; in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Hunts together, but 193; in Devonshire, 192; in Kent, 154; and in Scotland, 166.

**WESLEYAN MINISTERS AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.**—It has been lately stated that while one-thirtieth of the Church of England clergy were abstainers, there were no less than one-fifth of the Wesleyan ministers who did not use intoxicating drink.

**THE RITUALISTS IN THE LAW COURTS.**—On Wednesday the new Dean of Arches, Sir R. Phillimore, took his seat for the first time, and one of the earliest cases brought before him was that concerning the "Ritualism at St. Alban's, Holborn." As the Dean was one of the counsel in the case, it was arranged that he should be assisted by Dr. Twiss. The trial will not take place till October next.

**THE RITUAL COMMISSION** have, according to the *Record*, rejected by a large majority the proposal for exception al legislation, dispensing with uniformity of vestments in parochial churches. The Ritualists have also been defeated, though only by a majority

of two, on the proposal to grant this exceptional favour to proprietary and private chapels. This scheme was, it is said, favoured by Dean Stanley, Mr. Coleridge, and the æsthetic High-Churchmen, as well as by the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Perry, Mr. Gregory, and other ultra-Churchmen. "The narrowness of the majority (quoth the *Record*) indicates how much there is of essential Popery in the Church of England. The mass vestments are avowedly the symbols of the sacrificial superstition of the corrupt Church of Rome."

**THE REV. DR. HAMILTON.**—At the meeting of the London Presbytery of the English Presbyterian Church on Tuesday night, it was stated by one of the elders of Regent-square Church that the Rev. Dr. Hamilton was now slowly, but he trusted steadily, recovering from his late severe attack of paralysis of the brain, and that they had every reason to believe that the consequences would be less serious than they were led at one time to expect. The session and congregation had resolved, with Dr. Hamilton's consent, to give him a colleague; and as the first step towards this, they had resolved to raise a fund for three years that would enable them to give a minimum stipend of 500*l.* a-year to the person who might be called and appointed. The Presbytery expressed its great satisfaction with this statement.

**MIXED MARRIAGES.**—By recent orders from Rome, mixed marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics can only be celebrated by the Roman Catholic clergy in this country on condition that no celebration of the marriage ceremony according to the rites of the Protestant Church shall subsequently take place. It appears, however, that a Prince Gonzaga, a Roman Catholic, after having been married the other day at St. James's, Spanish-place, by a Roman Catholic priest, went through the marriage ceremony at a Protestant church. The priest who married him, hearing of this, has addressed the following letter to the *Westminster Gazette*:—

St. James's, Spanish-place, W., August 1, 1867.  
Sir,—My attention has been called to a statement in the *Westminster Gazette* that the Prince Gonzaga, after having been married at St. James's Spanish-place, went through the marriage ceremony at a neighbouring Protestant Church. Will you allow me to inform your readers that the knowledge of his intention of thus acting had been entirely withheld from me, otherwise I would not have assisted at his marriage?  
I am, Sir, truly yours in Christ,  
EDWARD TATLER.

**THE LATE MR. E. M. RANDALL, OF SOUTHAMPTON,** whose decease we regret to record elsewhere, was distinguished for having spent an active and useful life in the town where he had spent three score and ten years, and laboured zealously on behalf of the local dispensary and other charitable institutions of the borough. It was, however, says the *Hants Independent*, in a notice of the deceased, as a Christian Mr. Randall was especially known and revered. For many years he was officially connected with the church at the Above Bar Chapel, and never in the annals of that church has there been a member of it who, by his long-sustained consistency of character and exemplary conduct, has earned for himself a more deserved reputation, and his visits to the sick and dying will long be remembered, as well as his open-handed and full-hearted charity. To give, with him, was a constant habit. Few Christians were more ready to respond to the call of distress or indigence than he. To him might be applied the well-remembered passage in sacred writ, "The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." Mr. Randall was a short time since offered the honour of being placed in the commission of the peace, but was compelled to decline it on account of advancing years and increasing infirmities.

**THE IRISH CHURCH.**—The Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh have just passed a series of resolutions on the subject of endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. They are as follows:—

That this Presbytery, observing with profound regret and alarm proposals in influential quarters to divide the endowments of the Irish Church with the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland, thus extending and confirming the pernicious system by which truth and error are indiscriminately abetted and supported by the State, feel constrained to testify against a course of policy inconsistent with due loyalty to truth and principle, and opposed to the interests of civil and religious liberty.

That the past experience of the British nation has taught it emphatically the lesson, that no concessions and largesses have hitherto produced and fostered a spirit of due subordination amongst the Romish population; that the Maynooth endowment has been followed by fresh outrage and rebellion; and that, to all acquainted with the history and spirit of the Romish Church, it must be evident that no concession short of absolute subjection to its hierarchy, in accordance with its avowed principles, will satisfy its demands and aspirations.

That if it be alleged that the existence of a Church established by the State, in a population where the vast majority are of another faith, has been the cause of irritation and disturbance in Ireland, the remedy which true wisdom would dictate for the removal of the grievance would be the entire abolition of any mere civil establishment of religion—the extension of the blessings of education apart from priestly control and sectarian influence—and on the part of the Government the wise and vigorous maintenance of the interests of liberty and order, so that sound religion may be freely taught, without hindrance or interruption by a designing priesthood or a disorderly mob.

That if attempts be made to carry into effect the above proposal by any legislative measure, it will be the duty of all the Evangelical Churches in Britain, and all

the friends of civil and religious liberty, to unite in a common movement of determined and persistent opposition.

**SKIPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL BILL.**—The earnest and protracted opposition which the parishioners of Skipton, through their committee, have offered to the Skipton Grammar School Bill, has, we hope and believe, met with substantial success. To avert the powerful opposition which the bill was to receive in the House of Commons, under the lead of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Messrs. Forster, Baines, and Morrison, the Attorney-General consented to introduce a new clause in the bill, to delay its operation for two years. The second reading was taken on Thursday evening. When passed, the bill will be inoperative until July, 1869, thus allowing time for some general legislation affecting the endowed schools of the country, to follow the presentation of the report of the Schools' Inquiry Commissioners. Strong hope may therefore now be cherished that a more just and liberal scheme may be secured, before the mischievous one proposed by the Attorney-General can come into force. We may heartily congratulate the true friends of the Church, and all the supporters of a sound and liberal, but unsectarian, education, on the victorious result of the campaign which has been carried on by the parishioners of Skipton. They have, as we fully trust, not only saved their own institution from being perverted to wrong and mischievous ends, but have struck a blow which will ring in defence of other grammar schools of England, and have contended for just and worthy principles which will hereafter stand a higher chance of receiving full Parliamentary sanction. Happily there are wiser Churchmen than the majority of those in Skipton who have tacitly sanctioned the injustice and mischief proposed to be effected by the Attorney-General's bill; and there is a numerous and influential Nonconformist body who have done honour to their principles; and by the united endeavours of liberal and intelligent Churchmen and true-hearted Nonconformists a victory has been achieved of great public utility, and pregnant with promise of better things in the future.—*Oven Pioneer*.

## Religious Intelligence.

**FAREWELL MEETING TO THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.**—Surrey Chapel was crowded on Monday evening on occasion of the departure of its pastor on a visit to America. After appropriate hymns and prayers, Mr. Newman Hall delivered an address, in the course of which he said that the pain of leaving home and friends and his public work for so long and to go so far would have prevailed over motives of mere pleasure; but in addition to the natural wish to see that great country and its noble people, he had public and ministerial motives—he hoped to aid in cementing that friendship between the two countries on which the cause of freedom and civilisation so much depended. He also wished to avail himself of the special opportunities which were presented in his case for preaching the Gospel. He adverted to the course of lectures and meetings at Surrey Chapel and elsewhere during the American struggle, and to the part he and others had taken in the cause of union and emancipation. It was matter for congratulation that not one sentiment had been uttered during the struggle which was not verified by the result. The North had triumphed. They had not attacked Europe. Their army had been peacefully disbanded. The proclamation had not been a dead letter. Slavery had been entirely abolished. There had been no vengeance. Not one person had been put to death for rebellion. America was united and free. The part he had taken in promoting a sound public opinion on the subject had been estimated in America far more than it deserved. But the publicity given in that country to addresses delivered in Surrey Chapel had made the name of its minister so known that multitudes would desire to hear him when he preached the Gospel. This was his chief motive in this journey—to make use of the special opportunity thus presented for exercising his ministry. Mr. Webb, an elder of the church, then expressed their sentiments of respect and affection, and bade him, in their name, congratulate the people of America on the entire abolition of slavery. Mr. Hall leaves England on Saturday next. We believe he will be accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Balgarnie, of Scarborough.

**THE REV. T. BINNEY.**—The friends of the Rev. T. Binney will be glad to learn he has so far recovered from his late accident that on Sunday last he was able to preside at the communion service, and delivered a most admirable address. Dr. Wilkes preached the sermon, and the Rev. L. Bevan, the assistant pastor, conducted the previous devotional service. After the administration of the communion, Mr. Binney stated that a few particulars of his recent absence (which had been protracted exactly four months) would no doubt be interesting to the members, and mentioned that his severe accident was occasioned by a dog suddenly startling his mule, which immediately reared up and threw him heavily on his back, by which he was much injured. He was still unable to stand for any length of time, and therefore prevented from taking the full service, but that he was again going from home for a month or six weeks, and hoped the perfect rest would render him able on his return once more to conduct the morning service. Mr. Binney also mentioned as a singular fact that previously to his severe accident he had been suffering from great mental depression and lassitude, but that this had now entirely disappeared,



and that he felt much better than for several months past. Mr. Binney looked tolerably well, though his appearance was somewhat altered by his white beard, which gave him a more venerable aspect, but his voice was clear and impressive, and he mentioned his great thankfulness that after a pastorate of thirty-eight years he was once more permitted to preside over his attached church and congregation.—*English Independent*.

**NOTTING-HILL.**—The new schoolrooms at Lancaster-road Chapel, Notting-hill, have just been completed. On Tuesday, July 30, they were opened for the first time, when a social tea-meeting took place of the church and congregation. After tea a public meeting was held, presided over by T. Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P. The Rev. A. McMillan opened with prayer, after which able and suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Fry, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, W. Roberts, B.A., J. B. French, and the chairman, the Rev. J. S. Russell, M.A., pastor of the church.

**DEPTFORD.**—About four years ago a few of the members of the church at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, residing in Deptford, formed themselves into a church and engaged a room at the Lecture Hall. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached a sermon on the occasion, and since then has sent preaching supplies. The effort has been attended with varied success, but a great drawback has been the need for a more convenient place in which to worship. Early this year they were successful in obtaining a freehold site of ground; but as there were not sufficient funds to pay for a chapel, a schoolroom has been built at the back of the ground, leaving room for the chapel in front. This building was opened on the 26th ult., when the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached in the Congregational church, High-street, kindly lent for the occasion. A tea and public meeting were held in the evening, at which W. Olney, Esq., presided.

**HAMBURG.**—The Rev. John Maysey, Manchester, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the English Reformed Church at Hamburg.

**SHEFFIELD.**—The Rev. Henry Tarrant has resigned the pastorate of the Wicker Congregational Church. The resignation to take effect from the last Sunday in August.

**RUABON.**—The Rev. John Lewis, after fifteen years' labour in Galway, has accepted the invitation of the church at Ruabon, North Wales, to become their pastor.

**CREWE.**—The Rev. W. A. Blake, assistant minister to the Rev. John Marshall, of Over, Cheshire, has accepted the united and cordial invitation of the Congregational church at Crewe to become their pastor, and purposes commencing his labours there on the second Sunday in September.

**RHYMNEY, MONMOUTH.**—The Rev. E. C. Jenkins has lately been presented by the members of his congregation and friends with a purse of 105*l.* and two addresses of regard and affection—one from the ministers of the county and the other from the churches. Mr. Jenkins has been thirty-six years in the Rhydney Valley, where he has been the means of great usefulness, and of building a large and commodious chapel.

**A LARGE OLD THEATRE IN DERRY,** about 100 years old, and capable of holding 1,000 people, has been purchased and been converted into a Gospel-hall, where Christians of all Evangelical denominations are cordially welcomed to unite. There is a good work going forward in the hall, and when the place is made comfortable there is every expectation of a successful mission-station being thus established in the centre of the poor districts of the town.

**MISS GERALDINE HOOPER** has been holding a series of services at Wolverton, the seat of the extensive carriage-works of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The services terminated on Sunday evening by the assembling together of nearly 3,000 persons of nearly every age and grade, who were more or less affected by the force and fervour of the preacher. Miss Hooper has also been holding a series of services at the village of Upper Gravenhurst, Beds.

**WOLLERTON.**—The memorial-stone of a new Congregational church at Wollerton, Shropshire, was laid on the 26th ult. The ceremony commenced by the Rev. C. Croft, of Shrewsbury, giving out a hymn. The Rev. J. Wilson, of Market Drayton, read the Scriptures, and the Rev. G. Smith, of Wem, offered prayer. The Rev. R. W. Lloyd, minister of the place, in a short address, presented T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., with a handsome silver trowel for the performance of the ceremony. Mr. Barnes then laid the stone and afterwards addressed the large assemblage, showing the purpose to which the intended structure would be devoted, and J. R. Horner, Esq., of Market Drayton, and Mr. J. Hamer, of The Hazels, addressed the meeting. The company adjourned to a spacious tent, and a large number sat down to tea. After tea a public meeting was held in the tent, presided over by J. R. Horner, Esq., and addresses were delivered by several friends.

**TORQUAY.**—Abbey-road Independent chapel, Torquay, which has been closed for three weeks for the purpose of completing the alterations and for cleaning, was reopened on Sunday week. The Rev. David Thomas, B.A., of Bristol, preached two sermons; there was also a special service in the afternoon for the children of the Sabbath-school. A tea-meeting was held on Monday evening, and a public meeting after, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. David Thomas, B.A., the Rev. E. Prout, the Rev. J. Kings, the Rev. C. Willis, and others. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of London, presided, and said he trusted that they would all assist in fighting out the common battle which they had to deal with, and put their trust in the Lord Jesus Christ. They had now got into a second Reformation, and he should like to

see Dissenters of all denominations assemble more together, and hold counsel with each other.

**TENBY.**—The foundation-stone of a new Congregational church was laid at Tenby, South Wales, on the 6th of August, by Samuel Morley, Esq. The building when completed will comprise a church capable of accommodating 500 adult worshippers in appropriated seats, a schoolroom for 200 children in classes, a vestry for the minister, two good classrooms, a recess with a raised gallery for an organ. Internally the church will be divided by cast iron columns into a nave and two aisles, the length being eighty feet and the width forty-five feet. The schoolroom will be forty-three feet by twenty-five feet. A moveable partition on the principle of curvilinear shop-shutters will separate it from the church, and enable the two buildings to be thrown together during the summer months, when the congregations increase with the arrival of visitors to the town. The style of the building is English Gothic of the transitional period. The architects are Messrs. H. J. Paull and G. T. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., of Manchester. The builder is Mr. James Rogers, of Tenby. The cost of the building, including the purchase of land, architect's commission, and enclosure, will be about 4,000*l.* It is intended to open it in August, 1868. A procession of ministers, members, friends, and school-children was formed at the old chapel in Frog-street at twelve o'clock, and marched to the site of the new building at the entrance of the Till-field from White Lion-street on the road to the railway-station. The day proved beautifully fine for the occasion. Platforms were erected around the site to enable as many as possible of the numerous company to witness the ceremony. On reaching the site, the proceedings were commenced by singing and prayer. Joseph Craven, Esq., to whose exertions the new building is due, then read a statement of his connection with the undertaking, and presented a silver trowel of exquisite workmanship to Mr. Morley, who then, with the usual ceremony, laid the stone. A hymn was given out, and while it was being sung the children of the Sunday-school advanced and deposited the collections they had made, enclosed in little bags, on the stone. A statement written on parchment of the ceremony and its date, names of the pastor, committee, person laying stone, architect, and builder, was enclosed, together with a copy for the current week of the *Nonconformist*, the *English Independent*, and the *Tenby Observer*, and a coin of the present reign, in an hermetically sealed bottle and placed under the stone. Mr. Morley then delivered a very spirited address, in which he very clearly set forth the principles of Congregationalism. He was followed by Mr. Wills, of Bristol, and after singing and engaging in prayer the assembly adjourned to a cold luncheon at the Royal Gate House Assembly Rooms. The chair was taken there by J. Craven, Esq., and the vice-chair by Ezra Roberts, Esq., of the Pembroke and Tenby Railway. Mr. Morley and several of the ministers who had attended replied to the several toasts that were given, and delivered admirable speeches. They adjourned at four o'clock to the chapel, where a meeting of a private nature was held by the ministers. At six o'clock a public meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Mr. Morley taking the chair. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Dr. Rees, of Swansea, Mr. Wills, H. J. Paull, Esq., Professor Morgan, of Carmarthen, the Revs. H. M. Paull, of Ramsey, L. D. Bevan, B.A., and other ministers. The Rev. D. Anthony, the pastor, announced that the subscriptions collected and available amounted to 2,535*l.*, and of that sum the Sunday-school had brought in 35*l.* Votes of thanks having been proposed and carried to Mr. Morley, Mr. Craven, Mr. Wills, and those who had lent their aid to the success of the day, the meeting separated.

**PEMBROKE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—The ancient town of Pembroke, which was once visited by Oliver Cromwell, whose old castle still bears the marks of his heavy hand, presented on Friday last a scene of unusual animation. Many visitors from the neighbouring towns of Tenby, Narberth, Haverfordwest, Pembroke Dock, as well as from the surrounding districts, assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel by Samuel Morley, Esq., of London. A little after two o'clock the Rev. D. Salmon, the minister of the chapel, the ministers of the neighbouring churches, and the male members of the church and congregation, formed themselves into a procession to escort Messrs. Morley, of London, H. O. Wills, of Bristol, and Joseph Craven, of London, from the Mayor's house to the site of the new building. The beautiful fine day after a heavy shower of rain in the morning contributed greatly to the delight of all. After an opening devotional service, in which the Rev. A. B. Holford, Methodist; the Rev. William Powell, Calvinistic Methodist, and the Rev. H. C. Long, of Haverfordwest, took part, William Frewent, Esq., Mayor of Pembroke (also one of the deacons of the church) read a copy of the memorial deposited in the stone. The bottle inserted in the stone contained, in addition to the usual coins and documents, a copy of the *Nonconformist*, the *Independent*, and the local newspapers; and presented the trowel and mallet to Mr. Morley in a brief and appropriate address. Mr. Morley then spread the mortar, &c. with a practised hand, having often performed the same kind of work. His declaration, after the lowering of the stone, that it was well and truly laid, was received with satisfaction by the large assembly as no mere formal utterance. After the stone was laid Mr. Morley delivered a most clear and comprehensive address on the principles and church polity of Congregational Nonconformists. H. O. Wills, of Bristol, and Mr. Joseph Craven, of London, addressed the people in few words of sympathy and

congratulation. The Rev. S. Thomas, of St. Clears, offered the dedicatory prayer. A hymn and the benediction closed the long-o-be-remembered service of the afternoon. The multitude then adjourned to the old chapel to tea, which had been provided gratis by the female members of the church. At five o'clock Mr. Morley met the ministers of the various denominations present in conference at the public rooms, when a most profitable hour was spent, and the hope expressed by many present that Mr. Morley may meet them again, at no distant period, in a similar conference. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Assembly-rooms. Samuel Morley, Esq., again presided, and spoke at some length on Christian work. The Revs. Dr. Rees, of Swansea; W. M. Paull, of Romsey, Hants; D. Anthony, B.A., of Tenby; S. Thomas, of St. Clears; J. M. Jones, of Narberth; C. Guion, of Milford; E. L. Shadrach, of Pembroke Dock; J. Griffiths, of St. Florence; E. Thomas, of Tiers Cross (Secretary of the County Association); J. Evans, B.A., of Milford, S. Davies, of Neyland; W. Powell, Calvinistic Methodist; D. Davies, Baptist; A. B. Holford, Methodist; H. O. Mills, Esq., of Bristol; J. Craven, Esq., &c., were present, and took part in the proceedings of the day. Mr. Frewent, one of the deacons, presented to the meeting a short account of the cause at the Old Tabernacle since it was built in 1811 till the present time, and of the effort now being put forth by the church and congregation towards the erection of a larger and more commodious chapel, as the old one is become inconveniently small. After a few words from the pastor, expressive of his heartfelt gratitude to the friends present for their assistance, one of the most interesting meetings ever held in this part of the Principality was brought to a close. The amount collected towards the building fund on that day, including the munificent donation of 200*l.* from Mr. Morley, and a handsome gift from Mr. H. O. Wills, was 422*l.* The plans and specifications were furnished by Mr. T. Thomas, of Landore, architect. Contractor for the building, Mr. W. Allen, of Pembroke Dock.

## Correspondence.

### HOW TO MEET THE EXTENDING RITUALISM OF THE DAY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The extension of Ritualism in the Established Church of our land, with the zeal manifested by its promoters, leads us to solicit the attention of the readers of the *Nonconformist* to a few remarks on this subject; though it has frequently and in various ways been brought before them. We have come out from that Church and are separate, yet, as Englishmen and as Christians, we cannot, and we ought not, to be indifferent to the principles and proceedings of the Church established by law, which professes to be by pre-eminence, "our holy and apostolic Church." It becomes us to look well to the present state of things, and to inquire in what manner and with what spirit we should meet them. In reference to the prevailing Ritualism, we think,—

1. That it should be met with real earnestness of heart. When we understand what it is and to what it tends, we shall see that we ought not to treat it as a trifle.

If we only look on and just notice the different vestments in which the clergy appear, and observe the flowers with which the churches are decorated, the beautiful cloths on the altar, the ivory or golden cross over it, the choristers in their white dresses—if we see the bowings and crossings, the turning to the east, the swaying of the incense, the uplifting of the elements, and listen to the intoning and chanting, attended with the almost innumerable formalities that are observed—it might appear to us as little more than the play of children fond of finery, and carrying it into the sanctuary of God; and we do think that the whole system is an abandonment of the manhood of the Christian state, and a return to the childhood from which we had professed to have been delivered. We might almost be disposed to smile at such things as these, though there is much in this view deeply to be deplored.

But when we look beneath the surface, we find that there are principles underlying these things which appear to us to strike at the vitals of all genuine Christianity, which are subversive of all the inspired teachings of the New Testament, which are fearfully dishonouring to the Great Redeemer, and ruinous to the immortal interests of men. It is a certain fact, made known by the advocates of this system, that these forms are not put forward for their own sakes, but for the sake of the entire sacerdotal system with which they are associated; they are designed to promote a revival of the great Catholic doctrines to which they owe their origin. While they are putting the form in the place of the substance of Christianity, and turning the simple significant rites of the new dispensation from their original design, as emblems of spiritual truths and blessings, attaching to them sacramental efficacy as securing the salvation of men, they also expressly put the priest between the sinner and his Saviour, making the eternal safety of men dependent on the rites of the Church as performed by them. They say, "God has committed all the blessings of salvation to our hands, and you are to seek them through us as administrators of the Sacraments; they are not to be obtained in any other way; we alone have the power to dispense these blessings." Through them the soul is to be regenerated



n baptism, to receive the Holy Spirit in confirmation, to have sin absolved when they pronounce the word of forgiveness; in the Communion to partake of the body and blood of Christ when they have uttered the form of consecration. They are to offer the sacrifice again for the living and the dead; they require confession to be made to them that sin may be pardoned. When we compare these things with the teachings of the New Testament, and with the way of salvation as there clearly presented, we shudder, and are almost ready to shrink back with horror, at the presumption of the men who can set up such claims as these: we tremble at the thought of souls being so deluded by them; and are deeply grieved at the dishonour cast on the glorious Redeemer by men who profess to be the ministers of His Gospel. Surely they are turning the Church into the synagogue of Satan, and becoming the dupes of the father of lies. Should we not with deep earnestness of heart seek to resist the progress of such a system as this? It is a cause that demands the holy fervent zeal of those that are concerned for the honour of God, and the advancement of the spiritual kingdom of Christ. Can Englishmen look on, and see with indifference the inroads of a system from which their forefathers sought to be delivered through sufferings and blood? Can Protestant Nonconformists, whose liberties have been obtained through bonds, imprisonment, and death, look on, and not feel called upon to do all in their power to spread more widely the pure principles of heavenly truth and grace which they have professed to embrace, and which ought to be dearer to them than life itself.

2. We should endeavour to meet this with a clear and distinct knowledge of the light and truth presented under the new dispensation.

There was Ritualism amongst the Jews, divinely instituted, but designed only for the introductory state of the Church, and as typical of the good things to come in the Gospel day, when these shadows were to pass away. When the fulness of the times had arrived, and the Great Teacher had appeared, full of grace and of truth, no Ritualism of this nature was given. His simple and sublime declaration was, "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." "The Father seeketh such to worship him." "Above all temples he loves the upright heart and pure." His inspired teachers said, "We are the circumcision, who worship God in the spirit, rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh."

The symbols presented in the Book of Revelation are only the acknowledged emblems of a state of spiritual glory and blessedness faintly shadowed forth by earthly things. Here in the full discoveries of the new dispensation we have one Great High Priest, the incarnate Son of God—one all-sufficient Sacrifice, once offered, never to be repeated—one Great Intercessor before the Throne, who pleads for all that come unto God by Him—one medium of spiritual and eternal blessings for the whole Church of God—one Great Head of the Church, in all things to have the pre-eminence—one spiritual priesthood under him, embracing the whole household of faith—one ministry of the word, which extends to all who have gifts and graces publicly to advance the cause of Christ on the earth. Standing fast on such principles as these, which we think are clearly taught in the Inspired Word, and renouncing all the traditions of man, let us use all our efforts to stem the tide of Ritualism which threatens to spread over all parts of our land.

Its advocates are striving to bring us back to the Church of Rome; but with all the fervour of our spirits we would resist their attempts, for we believe that the Man of Sin is doomed to destruction; and we would entreat all our fellow-countrymen to seek to escape the ruin that is impending over him; and we would keep out of such a system, that we be not partakers of its plagues. There is danger, as in the days of Jeremiah, while "the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bare rule by their means, lest the people should love to have it so; then, what will they do in the end thereof?"

Some plead that there is so much pious zeal manifested by the Ritualists. Without wishing to cast any reflection on individual cases, we may observe, in reply, that there is no dependence to be placed on the appearances of zeal and devotion in connection with outward ceremonies. None could make a fairer show of piety than the Pharisees of old, none ever stood higher in the estimation of the people for these things than they; yet against no class of men did our Lord utter such fearful denunciations, and no class of men discovered such bitter and determined hostility to the spiritual designs of the Redeemer as they. Let us beware, then, that we form not too high an estimation of the men, whose zeal for forms may be subversive of the spirit of the Gospel.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

THOS. COLEMAN.

Ulverstone, August 7, 1867.

#### THE CHURCH-RATE PRISONER IN WHITECROSS-STREET.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I go before the court on my accounts to-morrow, and that you might have an opportunity of publishing them in your next, I send a copy, and immediately after the proceedings will let you have a short report of what takes place.

If they will keep me in prison I want to turn it to some good account; and all I ask of my fellow-Nonconformists is to help me in giving these things publicity,

and, if possible, to increase the impatience now existing of being taxed by *Divine Right*, to support a corrupt Establishment, many of whose ministers do not believe what they get up in God's house week after week to teach. The common sense of the people, to say nothing of their religious feeling, revolts at this; and it is wonderful that Dissenters are not more united in opposing it.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. GRANT.

Whitecross-street Prison, August 12, 1867.

"Bankruptcy Court, August 13.

"(Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.)

"In Re J. B. Grant. Opposition to Church-rates.

"The bankrupt was brought up in custody from Whitecross-street Prison, and had filed the following remarkable accounts:—

"Dr.  
"Mr. Chas. Barnes, Kettleburgh, Suffolk,  
claims for law costs ... .. £257

"Cr.  
"Assets... .. None.

"Note.—Mr. Barnes, who claims the above amount, is journeyman in what he calls an 'Establishment,' and has more than once delivered me bills for services which I never had; of course I refused to pay him, for I never deal at his establishment, but took the trouble and expense of going three miles further for what I required; because out of the thirty-nine different articles kept by his employers, some I regarded as highly deleterious, and at the branch establishments, especially that in Broad-street, the principals themselves were of the same opinion, which at the High-street branch they had a view of their own as to what their articles really are. Yet they all carried on their business as solemnly as if they were really doing a genuine trade, boasting that they had been 'established' more than three hundred years, and that all their 'articles' had been in stock from the beginning. Moreover, fourteen times every year, on fixed days, they consigned me to eternal torments for not liking some of their articles about which they themselves were quarrelling! I therefore have had no dealings at the establishment Mr. Barnes represents; yet in 1864 he brought me a bill of 33s. 7d. for new-roofing the building, and when I refused to pay took proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, which cost, on both sides, more than 500l., and he has now imprisoned me more than nineteen weeks, while he knows that my trade creditors have taken all my property. I ought, however, to state that he now abandons his original demand of 33s. 7d., and I hope he does so from a conviction of its injustice; for although the law is on his side to-day, it will be on my side to-morrow, justice alone being sovereign and eternal!"

[Referring to the above account, the official assignee said that the bankrupt had made some mad statement; to which the Commissioner, on learning that the bankrupt had been arrested for 257l. for law costs, said that it was enough to drive any man mad. No opposition being offered, a discharge was granted, and Mr. Grant will forthwith apply for his release.]

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

The Earl of MORLEY, in moving the second reading of this bill, disclaimed any feeling of hostility towards the Church of England on the part of its promoters, or any desire for a separation between Church and State. However strongly attached they might be themselves to the doctrines and principles of the Established Church, they felt that those who did not share their religious convictions in that respect ought not to be called upon to pay for the maintenance of a Church to which they did not belong. He would not discuss the various substitutes for Church-rates which had been proposed without success at various times; but it seemed to be very generally admitted that the Church-rate system as it now stood was not in a satisfactory position. Last year a measure for settling the long-veiled question was brought in by Mr. Gladstone, called the Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Bill. It sought, in the first place, to abolish all compulsory Church-rates whatever; secondly, to preserve the existing machinery for the purpose of collecting voluntary Church-rates; and, thirdly, to preclude all persons who did not pay Church-rates from taking any part in the management of Church affairs. That scheme was accepted as a compromise by the advocates of Church-rates abolition in the House of Commons last year; but, owing to the lateness of the session, it fell through. The present bill, embodying the main features of Mr. Gladstone's measure of last year, had been introduced into the other House, and there read the third time. He could not but feel that some compromise on that subject was still possible; and if their lordships would give a second reading to that measure, he believed its promoters would be glad to accept any compromise which might be proposed in committee, provided such compromise did not violate the principle on which they took their stand, and would satisfy the just claims of both Churchmen and Dissenters. He thought this was a peculiarly favourable time for the settlement of that question. There could hardly be any doubt that when the new Reform Bill came into operation a large number of Dissenters would get into Parliament, and he there-

fore thought it would be wise, before that occurred, to have this fruitful source of contention between Nonconformists and the Church Establishment removed by a fair and equitable adjustment. It might be said that in the present state of things there was no grievance at all to complain of in that matter—that the majority of the parishioners had a right by their acts to bind the minority—that there was no good reason for altering a system which had existed from time immemorial. True, there was no grievance when Church-rates were first instituted; for then there was but one opinion in the country, and Church and State were but distinct appellations of the same body. But, as soon as the State acknowledged the right of dissent from the Established Church, it became unjust to compel men to contribute towards the maintenance of a Church whose doctrines and principles they disapproved. This impost, therefore, was a grievance which created a great deal of ill-feeling in parishes where the Dissenters were in a minority. He had himself presented a petition from persons who had undergone much suffering on account of their conscientious scruples against paying Church-rates. It would, perhaps, be said that an interference with Church-rates was an interference with property, and that they might on the same principle take away tithes. But there was no analogy between the two things. Tithe was a charge upon the land, but Church-rates were a charge upon persons, and entirely dependent on the vote of a majority. Moreover, the opponents of the bill almost universally allowed that Dissenters ought at any rate to be exempted from that portion of Church-rates which went for the maintenance of the ceremonial of the Church; and in exempting them from any small part of the rate the ground was utterly cut from under the feet of the defenders of that impost, and it became impossible to uphold Church-rates as property at all. He might be told that if Church-rates were abolished our churches would be allowed to go out of repair; but it seemed to him very improbable that the body composed of by far the great majority of the nation, and including among its adherents the most wealthy and influential classes, would, with their very strong feelings on the subject, suffer their places of worship to fall into decay. Let them look at the vast number of parishes, especially in the large towns, where Church-rates were no longer collected. There a great stimulus had been given to voluntary effort, while a feeling of irritation had been removed. In 9,100 parishes in which they were levied only 243,000l. was at present collected in Church-rates; and out of that sum 135,000l. was expended on the ceremonial of the Church, and the residue upon ordinary and extraordinary repairs. He believed that the abolition of that impost would strengthen the Established Church, and render her position more secure. That bill would take away a mere contingent right of taxation, the loss of which he was convinced would not endanger an institution which commanded the respect, the admiration, and the support, not only of those who belonged to it, but of the entire nation. He would again urge upon their lordships the great importance of settling a question which had caused so much controversy, and he would only say in conclusion that, if their lordships should think fit to give this bill a second reading, its promoters would be willing to accept any compromise in the clauses which would not violate the principle of the bill—that Church-rates should no longer be compulsory. (Cheers.)

Lord DELAMERE opposed the motion, and moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. It was most unfair to argue that because the Church had done, still did, and would continue to do so much by voluntary efforts, they were therefore entitled to sweep away the small and most inadequate allowance to which they were entitled by law. It was a national tax, and, like all national taxes, was paid by every member of the community within the kingdom without distinction as to creed, and only regulated as to means of paying. As well might people who never came to London object to paying their quota towards the National Gallery, the British Museum, or the Brompton boilers, as people for whose use these churches were erected throughout the kingdom object to the small rate necessary for their maintenance. He could not conceive, therefore, on what principle Dissenters should be relieved from contributing towards the expense of the Church. (Hear, hear.) The support of the Established Church in Scotland was charged upon the land, and if this measure were extended to Scotland, the Presbyterian Church, which was the Established Church of Scotland, would find itself in a very different position from that which it now occupied. They might depend upon it that if the total and unconditional abolition of all measures for the support of the Church once passed the two Houses of Parliament it would be nonsense to suppose that they would retain for Scotland what had been abolished for England. He was quite alive to the inconveniences and disadvantages attendant upon Church-rates, and he thought that those who conscientiously dissented from the Church should receive the largest measure of Christian toleration. He should cordially support, therefore, any bill which met the objections of the conscientious Dissenter without committing a manifest injustice on Churchmen; but the present bill was not one of that character. As was urged last year by one of our greatest living statesmen, Mr. Gladstone, it would be grossly unjust to allow those who did not contribute to the fund for defraying the necessary expenses of Divine service to take part in its management; yet such would be the effect of this measure. It behaved their lordships to hesitate before they swept away a time-honoured custom without providing



any substitute or equivalent, and before they imposed upon one portion of our countrymen the burden of supporting an institution in the benefits of which all shared. (Hear, hear.)

Lord St. LEONARD objected to the removal of the legal obligation which now rested on all parishioners to maintain the fabric and services of the Church. He admitted that in practice the obligation was only enforced by the vote of a majority of the vestry, and he had no fault to find with that state of affairs; but he should be sorry to see the obligation removed. If Churchmen wished to introduce the voluntary system, this was a very good step in that direction; but he could not believe that any such wish generally prevailed. It was surely inopportune at the very time when we were admitting the poorer classes to the highest privileges of citizenship to take from them a right which they had enjoyed for centuries. It might perhaps be said that there would still be a moral obligation on the rich to contribute to the expenses of the Church, and that in many parishes compulsory rates had been abandoned; but it must be remembered that the legal obligation acted as a spur and an inducement for persons to subscribe, and he doubted whether there would be equal liberality if it were removed.

When Lord St. Leonard sat down there were several calls of "Question," and strangers were ordered to withdraw from the bar; at length

Earl RUSSELL rose and said that this was a question upon which it might fairly be expected that the Government should express their opinion. It appeared to him that if there was any object in which the State had a paramount interest, anything which was necessary for the safety and welfare of the community, then it was fit that any objections, whether of a religious or temporal character, should give way to that necessity. Such a reply as that would be a proper one to make to any member of the Society of Friends who objected to contribute to the support of the army and navy. But when it came to a question whether he should be compelled to pay for the repairs of the fabrics of the Church, the matter was very different. Nobody could say that it was necessary to collect Church-rates in the same sense that it was necessary to collect taxes for the maintenance of the army and navy; but, more than that, there was on the part of Dissenters in his opinion a grievance of a very practical kind. They said that they were allowed by the law to have their own chapels, that they maintained all the buildings which were necessary for the purposes of their religious worship, and paid their own ministers, and therefore it could not be right that a Church which was much more wealthy should impose rates upon them in order to maintain its fabric. That appeared to him a fair objection, and it was a question whether it was not a matter of large and liberal expediency—he did not say of right—to relieve Dissenters. The noble lord opposite had quoted what had been said by Mr. Gladstone last year upon the subject. He (Earl Russell) entirely agreed with that sentiment of Mr. Gladstone, which was to this effect, that it would not be fair or just, when Churchmen were ready to repair their own churches, and raise the funds necessary for public worship, for Dissenters to interfere with them in any way in the application of those funds. It would not be fair in the application of money raised by a voluntary rate that any person should vote with regard to its application unless he was a subscriber and paid his money. He remembered what a member of the present Government, Lord J. Manners, described as having taken place in a parish with which he was acquainted, where all the parishioners paid their money and the Dissenters afterwards came down, appointed churchwardens of their own, and overruled the Churchmen. It appeared to him that if the Government were to give any countenance to it, such a compromise as that which he had indicated might be adopted, and the effect would be to relieve Dissenters and put an end to a great deal of ill-feeling. Nothing was, in his opinion, more disagreeable than to hear of persons being put into prison for non-payment of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) In one instance he had himself paid the whole amount of the rate, and the costs of the law proceedings, in order to get a man out of prison. They had been told very lately that a member of the Government had complained very much of the Opposition, on the ground that they had endeavoured to keep in their own hands a monopoly of Liberalism. He must say that they (the Opposition) had no monopoly of the kind, and, in fact, they had been lately surpassed in the direction of Liberalism by the measure which her Majesty's Ministers had introduced. He knew no question upon which the Liberal party were so unanimous as on the propriety of abolishing Church-rates; but they certainly could not expect to get rid of the mischief which was now complained of unless the party opposite showed their liberality not only by word, but by deed. If this bill were rejected, he hoped some such compromise as Mr. Gladstone had indicated would be adopted in a future session.

The Earl of HARROWBY could not accept the compromise of which the noble earl approved, because its effect might be to put the entire management of parochial affairs into the hands of persons of extreme opinions, and to oust those who differed from them. He urged the Government not hastily to pledge themselves to any particular mode of dealing with the question, though he joined also with those who expressed a hope that the Government would take this subject into their serious consideration with a view to a settlement.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY would not go into the various arguments against the abolition of Church-rates, because they had been worn threadbare. But he wished to state, on behalf of the Church, that Churchmen were willing to entertain the subject of

compromise, though they had never been offered terms which they could possibly accept. There was a danger lest by the unconditional abolition of Church-rates you should deprive the poor of the privilege which for centuries they had enjoyed, and he hoped that that consideration alone would induce their lordships to hesitate in passing this bill. It was sometimes said that Churchmen were afraid that the Church would be in danger if Church-rates were abolished. Now he did not think that in that case the Church was in any danger. The Church of Christ was founded upon a rock, and nothing could overthrow it. But the Establishment would be in considerable danger. The opponents of Church-rates were bound to follow up that question immediately by depriving the possessors of tithes, and by separating Church and State. Therefore those who believed the union of Church and State to be for the benefit of the country, should be very shy of abolishing Church-rates. (Hear.)

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH said the noble lord (the Earl of Morley), who moved the second reading of the bill in a very conciliatory and becoming manner, intimated that during the progress of the bill it might be amended so as simply to do away with the compulsory character of the rates, leaving the machinery of collection in force. But the noble lord must indeed be sanguine to suppose that at this period of the session it would be possible so to alter a bill that had come up from the other House for the sole purpose of abolishing Church-rates unconditionally. Their lordships would remember that notice was given in the other House of amendments making the rate voluntary, but retaining the present machinery, but those amendments had dropped through, and the bill had come up in its naked form. Now, it was not to be denied that certain evils arose out of the present system. There were instances—usually narrated in as offensive a manner as possible—in which poor men were sued for small sums, and sometimes actually imprisoned. These were cases which every one regretted, and which ought not to occur. But it was not right to argue the general merits of a great question like this upon exceptional facts. He should welcome any remedy for cases of oppression; but their lordships must remember the real object of the promoters of this measure. The noble earl opposite (Earl Russell), who was not always of his present opinion, once made a speech in favour of Church-rates, in which he said that it was not the part of a wise general, if he intended to defend a citadel, to surrender one of its outworks. It was for that reason that their lordships should hesitate to pass this bill. Eminent Nonconformists did not conceal that their object was not confined to Church-rates; that Church-rates afforded a convenient battle-ground; but that the question was really one of Establishment or no Establishment. This had been perfectly illustrated by the history of the question, for up to 1862 no fewer than twenty-six measures had been proposed for the settlement of this vexatious question, and the subject had been debated in Parliament about a hundred times. During this time the Church had offered the hand of reconciliation, and the ingenuity of legislators had been taxed to devise a compromise. Why had all these compromises failed? Because the abolition of Church-rates was only one of a series of measures which were to culminate in the abolition of the Establishment. Mr. Gilpin on one occasion said in the other House that the difference between the Dissenters and the Church was, that the latter would only accept supremacy, but the Dissenters wanted equality. Now, he denied that Churchmen claimed supremacy, they only wanted to maintain the Church in her present constitutional position towards the State, and none of their attempts at a compromise had been met in a fair and liberal spirit. Under these circumstances it was impossible to say what would be the action of the Government, seeing that measure after measure had been brought forward without any practical result having been arrived at, the encouragement to the Government to introduce another was, it must be admitted, very slight. The subject was one, however, with respect to which, as vitally affecting the interests of the Church, the Government must feel anxious, and he was sure that if any means of coming to an amicable settlement upon it could be devised, they would deem it not only a duty but a privilege to be the agents accomplishing so desirable an object. They were opposed to the present bill on the ground that it proposed an absolute and unconditional abolition of Church-rates, and not only did away with the compulsory power of levying them, but with that ancient machinery which was the special right of the Established Church. The Government, under those circumstances, had no alternative open to them but to support the amendment of his noble friend behind him. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of OXFORD said he believed it was the earnest desire of every one who occupied a seat on the right reverend bench to see such a compromise as that which the noble duke had just described effected. If a measure of that nature should be introduced, they should give to it the fairest and fullest consideration. The idea of accepting the present bill, however, as a compromise was one which could hardly be suggested without exciting a smile. It was, in fact, the simplest proposition in the world to preclude anything like a compromise from being carried out. It was like hanging a man, cutting down his dead body, and then setting about discovering the best way of making a compromise for his life. (A laugh.) If a compromise were really desired by persons who took opposite views on the question, then their lordships must begin by refusing to assent to the second reading of the measure before them. It was all very well to say that the sum involved in the issue was a small one; it no doubt was so in one sense. It was

small as compared with the whole wealth of the Church of England; but it could not be regarded in that light as connected with the case of many of the rural parishes throughout the country which were able to borrow money on the security of the rates, to be repaid during a period of thirty years, and by that means restore church after church in districts where there was no resident landed proprietor, and where, if those borrowing powers did not exist, there would be no chance of the churches being restored at all. The sum raised was about 300,000*l.* a year, and if capitalised it would amount to 9,000,000*l.* He, for one, objected to seeing that money swept away in the summary manner proposed by the bill; while at the same time he and his right rev. brethren around him were anxious to see every ground of ill-will between the members of the Establishment and those who unhappily differed from them removed. If the same hearty desire existed on the other side of the question, it would not, he believed, be difficult to effect a compromise. (Hear, hear.)

Lord TAUNTON expressed it to be his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill, unless some more distinct pledge were given on the part of the Government that it was their intention to deal with the subject at an early period. The time would come when the great institutions of this country would be passed under review, and when those which did not recommend themselves to the reason of the public would be liable to attack. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that they should be placed on the best possible footing, in order that they might the more effectually resist the efforts of those by whom they might be assailed.

The Earl of ROMNEY remarked that his experience was that the conscientious Dissenter paid his Church-rates. Nine-tenths of those who objected to the payment of the charge on conscientious grounds, he might add, were tenants, and a deduction was always made from the rent which they paid. He did not see why in England the law should not be assimilated to that which prevailed in Scotland, and the rate made a charge on the land in the same way. If that were done, many of the religious scruples to the payment of the charge which now existed would be obviated.

Their Lordships divided, when the numbers were:—

For the second reading .. ..	24
For the amendment .. ..	82
Majority .. ..	—58

The bill was therefore lost.

In Committee on the Banns of Matrimony Bill a discussion arose, in which the Bishops of Gloucester and Oxford opposed the first clause, and Lords CHANWORTH and HOUGHTON supported it. Lord DERBY suggested an omission of the clause, but Lord HOUGHTON preferred to divide the House, which was accordingly done, when there appeared for the clause 8, against it 40.

The other clauses were then agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the other orders of the day having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at a quarter-past eight o'clock.

On Friday, the Duke of MONROSE laid on the table the postal convention with the United States. He stated that it effected a reduction of the postage from 1*s.* to 6*d.*, and he trusted it would lead in a short time to a daily communication. The United States Government had shown the utmost anxiety to facilitate the communication with the British colonies. There was no idea of throwing the control of the postal service into the hands of any foreign Government.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH withdrew his notice of motion for a committee to inquire into the arrangements for reporting the speeches in the House of Lords. Lord DERBY was glad the motion was not pressed, and stated, amid the cheers of their lordships, that he thought they might all congratulate themselves on the wonderful accuracy, correctness, and fairness with which their debates were reported.

#### THE FACTORY ACT EXTENSION BILL.

In moving the second reading of the Factory Act Extension Bill, Lord DEVON generally reviewed the whole subject, and pointed out the value of the clause in the new bill, more especially that one which made its provisions applicable to any warehouse or place of business where fifty or more persons were employed. He was sure their lordships would be satisfied of the necessity of this bill when he informed them that the number of women and children on whom it would confer great moral and physical benefits exceeded a million and a half.

Lord SHAFTESBURY expressed his deep gratitude to her Majesty's Government for having introduced this measure, and pointed out with great force the evils which it would either amend or put a stop to. He trusted that, late as it was in the session, the bill would be carried, for passing it would carry comfort and peace to the hearts of many thousands.

Lord HARROWBY, with a few words of warm eulogy on Lord Shaftesbury's exertions in this good cause, supported the second reading, which was carried *nem. con.*

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

On Monday the House took into consideration the Commons' amendments to the Reform Bill.

Lord DERBY said he should confine his observations to three subjects, for the other amendments of the House of Commons were really matters of no great moment either way. The great alterations made by the Lower House were the adoption of Lord



Cairns' amendment as to the representation of minorities, the rejection of voting-papers, and the re-introduction of the clauses reducing the copyhold and leasehold franchises. The reasons given for insisting upon some proposals and for disagreeing with others reminded him much of the advice of one judge to another—"Give your judgment by all means, but never give your reasons." He could not say that he entirely agreed with the amendment moved by Lord Cairns, for he thought that if the principle were extensively applied it would be a source of real danger. But their lordships had affirmed the principle almost unanimously, and in deference to this opinion the House of Commons had consented to it also. He could not at all agree with the principle by which the copyhold and leasehold franchises had been so reduced, and he thought that it would be found in practice to work most unfairly to the county voters as compared with those in boroughs. In his own mind he was firmly convinced that the system of voting by polling-papers would work well, by doing away with much bribery and intimidation, and, above all, putting an end to the fearful expense of county elections. The Lower House had not demanded a conference, which he characterised as an unmeaning and absurd proceeding, and he had heard it stated that the reason why it was not asked for was because the representatives of the Lower House would have to appear with heads uncovered while their lordships wore their cocked hats. He could scarcely believe that a reason so childish could have influenced the members of the House of Commons. He believed the real reason for not asking for a conference was a preference for a more direct and speedy course of action. Under all the circumstances, however, he ventured humbly to recommend their lordships to agree to the amendments of the Commons, and thus put an end to the agitation and political restlessness which the constant discussion of this measure year after year had produced in all classes of the community.

The Marquis of SALISBURY again said a few words in defence of voting papers, and was understood to say that it would be easy next session to bring in a special bill to carry out the object which a large majority of their lordships had approved.

Lord STANHOPE expressed himself strongly in favour of voting papers, and trusted the day was not far distant when they would not only be permissive, but made obligatory at county elections. His lordship also expressed his strong concurrence in the scheme for the representation of minorities, and intimated that had that wise and useful measure been rejected by the House of Commons it would have been the duty of their lordships to the country to make a firm stand upon the point.

The discussion was continued by Lord CLANCARTY, who gave a reluctant acquiescence to the bill, and by Lord HARROWBY, who thought that the question of voting papers was one well worthy of serious inquiry and consideration.

Lord RUSSELL quite concurred in all that had been done by the House of Commons. Their amendments had, in his opinion, been as judicious as their rejections. He condemned in the strongest terms the use of voting papers, and felt sure that neither branch of the Legislature would ever give its hearty approval to the scheme.

After a few words from the Marquis of WESTMOUTH as to the violence and intimidation which existed at Irish elections,

The Commons' amendment were agreed to, as were also some verbal amendments inserted by the Lords.

The Banns of Matrimony Bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

In reply to Lord Carnarvon, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM said the subject of postal communication was now under the careful consideration of her Majesty's Government, who would bestow an attention on it fully commensurate with the great importance of the question.

Their Lordships then adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### UNIFORMITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

At the day sitting of the House on Wednesday Mr. FAWCETT, in moving the third reading of this bill, said that the measure had now been before the House for three sessions, and as the principle was discussed on the second reading, it was unnecessary for him to repeat the arguments which had before been urged in its favour. He asked the House to pass the bill because it was moderate, useful, and just. The longer he lived the more he became attached to his University, and as that attachment increased the more determined it made him to do everything to extend the advantages of the Universities to the greatest number of his fellow-subjects, and to render those institutions what they should be in the largest sense possible,—truly national institutions.

Mr. BENTINCK believed that the principle of the bill had never undergone a sufficient amount of discussion, and it involved the appropriation of endowments given to the Universities for the advantage of the Church of England. The hon. and learned member for Portsmouth had displayed great ignorance in saying on a former occasion that the great part of the endowments were derived from Roman Catholics. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time this day three months.

Mr. Serjeant GASELEE thought that the hon. mem-

ber was a little out of order in imputing gross ignorance to him. He did not now recollect what he had said on the occasion referred to, but he stated nothing that he was not prepared to defend. (A laugh.) He maintained that the present bill had been amply considered, for it had been discussed during the whole of one Wednesday.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the third reading ...	34
Against ...	41

Majority against ...	7
The bill was therefore lost.	

##### THE LIBEL BILL.

The Libel Bill, which has been before the House since February 8, and was read a second time on March 13, and which stood now for a third reading, was opposed by Mr. AYRTON as a piece of exceptional legislation promoted by newspaper proprietors for their own protection in opposition to the interests of the rest of the community. Its operation, he argued, would be to put carelessly and unscrupulously conducted journals on the same footing as the best journals, and, relieving newspaper proprietors from the responsibility under which all other members of the community were placed, it would deteriorate the influence of the press, and must lead to a movement for placing it under more stringent restrictions. Sir C. O'LOGHLEN, the author of the bill, reminded the House that it had passed through the ordeal of a select committee, and complained of Mr. Ayrton's tactics, which had driven the third reading so late that there was no chance of its passing through the House of Lords this year. The bill was supported by Mr. Henley and the Attorney-General, and opposed by Mr. Neate, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Whalley, and on a division it was affirmed by a majority of 61—79 to 18. It was then read a third time and passed.

##### INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE.

Lord Lyttelton's bill for the increase of the Episcopate—of which Sir R. Palmer has taken charge in this House—passed through committee. Clause 2, which provides that the income of the new bishops shall not be less than the minimum income of the present bishops, was struck out, on the ground that there were grave inequalities between the incomes of the different bishops, and that a bishop proposing to confine himself entirely to the local duties of his office had no need of an equally large income with bishops who are peers of the realm.

On Clause 5,

Mr. AYRTON objected that under this clause it would be a matter of discretion on the part of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners whether, on the appointment of a bishop under this bill, a caputular body should be constituted to act under him. He thought the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be compelled to consider the scheme of appointing a bishop in its entirety, and moved an amendment to carry out his object; which was eventually agreed to.

On Clause 7 being proposed, which provided for the appointment of deans and chapters in the new dioceses, Sir R. PALMER moved to introduce the following words:—"It shall be lawful for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make provision respecting the residence of the dean and canons of any new diocese, having regard to the stipends or emoluments received by them. Mr. WHITE objected to the amendment, which opened, he submitted, a large question, and of which therefore notice should have been given. Mr. AYRTON would not object to the amendment on one condition, that means should be taken in framing the clause to secure to the inhabitants of the parishes the funds belonging to them. Mr. COLERIDGE considered that a good dean and chapter might be of real use to a diocese, but in his opinion the present system of deans and chapters was of no use. He moved that the clause should be omitted, but eventually withdrew his opposition, and the amendment passed.

On Clause 9 being proposed, providing that bishops should sit in rotation in the House of Lords,

Mr. AYRTON moved that it be omitted. He thought that if bishops who were supported by voluntary contributions were to be appointed peers of the realm, a great inroad would be made upon the constitution of the country. The sees would also be deprived of the advantage of the spiritual superintendence of the bishops. At present bishops did not sit with the House of Lords in virtue of their ecclesiastical rank, but by tenure.

Mr. BARROW supported the clause. The bishops had now ceased to sit by tenure, their property being subjected to the control of the same commission under whose management that of the new bishops was to be placed.

Mr. GLADSTONE wished to join in the appeal made by his hon. friend the member for the Tower Hamlets. To assent to the clause would render the position of the bishops having seats in the House of Lords very anomalous. We had assented in principle to the creation of great ecclesiastical officers whose temporal circumstances would in all probability be such that to impose upon them the duty of sitting in the House of Lords would be to impose upon them the burden of sitting in the House of Lords. It would be to call upon them to assume a rank, and to discharge the social duties connected with that rank, to which their temporal means would be quite inadequate. It was to the fact of poor bishoprics such as those of Exeter and Oxford, which in former times did not exceed 1,500*l.* a year, being connected with

seats in the House of Lords, that the objectionable system of translation had grown up.

Sir R. PALMER, as having charge of the bill, would have felt bound to support the retention of the clause had there been any material differences of opinion in the committee. As, however, it appeared to be the general feeling that the clause should be omitted, he should not raise his voice in its support. When the Bishop of Sodor and Man had no seat in the House of Lords, it could not be contended that the proposal introduced a novelty. If we had bishops for ecclesiastical purposes alone, without connecting themselves with Parliamentary duties, we should get rid of the objections brought to the mixture of political concerns and interests with the sacred office.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE said the effect of this bill, in connection with the existing law, would be to exclude four bishops at a time from seats in the House of Lords, thus making an approach to the system of rotation adopted in the case of the Irish Church. He therefore did not see his way so clearly as his right hon. friend the member for South Lancashire, but, with the precedent of Sodor and Man before them, he saw no reason to apprehend evil consequences.

Mr. HARDY thought it most desirable, after the Church had come to ask for the creation of new bishoprics under the conditions laid down in the bill, that the House should come to a unanimous vote on the question. The creation of these bishoprics would be agreeable to existing precedents, and not liable to the charge of mixing up political with ecclesiastical functions.

The clause was then struck out. The following clause, of which notice had been given by Mr. Hadfield, was then negatived:—"No bishop hereby authorised shall, as such bishop, be liable or entitled to be summoned to attend in Parliament, or to sit therein."

A clause moved by Mr. HENLEY to provide for the appointment of suffragan bishops, gave rise to a short discussion, and was ultimately negatived.

Sir R. PALMER then moved a clause providing that the number of bishops having seats in the House of Lords should not be increased by anything contained in the bill. The clause was agreed to, as was also the preamble, and the bill as amended was ordered to be reported to the House.

The Militia Reserve and the Public Works (Ireland) and the Railways (Ireland) Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

##### THE SLAVE-TRADE.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Gilpin, Lord STANLEY said that the Government were aware that a considerable traffic in slaves existed between Zanzibar and the ports of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. They were not aware, and did not believe, that any considerable traffic of that kind existed between Zanzibar and Madagascar or the islands between it and the mainland. There was now no Imam of Muscat. On the death of the late Imam his territories were divided between his two sons, one of whom had the title of Sultan of Muscat, the other of Sultan of Zanzibar. The treaties contracted with the late Imam were binding on both these potentates.

##### CONSECRATION OF BURIAL-GROUNDS BILL.

In reply to Mr. Gilpin, Mr. HARDY said this bill was not a Government bill, although it had been entrusted to his care. It was not of a sufficiently important character to require a morning sitting for its discussion. (Hear, hear.) He would endeavour to bring it forward at a convenient time, but considering the state of the business of the House he could not at present fix a day.

##### THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any information relating to the Abyssinian prisoners.

Lord STANLEY: The latest accounts which I have received from Massowah are of the date of July 20. It is represented that the king's power is greatly diminished, that rebel troops are actually in sight of his camp, and that communication between Debra Tabor, where he is, and Magdala, where the prisoners are detained, is cut off. But I cannot say whether it will be permanently cut off, and it would therefore be premature to conclude that the prisoners were about to be immediately liberated.

##### THE REFORM BILL.—THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

The discussion on the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill filled again the benches on both sides which for the last week or two have been almost untenanted, and attracted a House, for this period of the session, unusually large. In moving that they be taken into consideration,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER congratulated the House on the moderate and conciliatory spirit in which the Lords had dealt with the bill, for, with the exception of the alteration in the copyhold franchise, they had accepted the franchise part of the bill as it had been sent up to them—a result which enabled the Commons to deal with their amendments (which, speaking generally, he characterised as prudent and proper) entirely on their merits, and made it unnecessary for them to assert their authority. He stated next the course the Government recommended in regard to the three principal amendments. The raising of the copyhold franchise to 10*l.* he advised the House to concur in, and with regard to the clause providing that each voter in the three-



cornered constituencies shall have but two votes, premising that he had not relinquished his personal objections to its principle, he pointed out that it had been accepted by a large majority—in fact, almost unanimously—by the Lords, and intimated that the Government, in the spirit of compromise which had done so much to forward the bill, would recommend the Commons to defer to the Lords on this point. So, also, he recommended it to concur in the restoration to the bill of the voting-paper clause, on which he remarked that though much might be said, not only for, but against it, it would undoubtedly effect a large enfranchisement. He concluded with an earnest exhortation to the House to consider the amendments in an impartial and conciliatory spirit.

Mr. GLADSTONE, deprecating a general discussion of the amendments at this moment, demurred to Mr. Disraeli's description of the spirit in which the Lords had handled the bill, and censured them for refusing to extend the redistribution scheme.

The first amendment considered was one in Clause 3, altering the designation of the rate—making it "poor rate" instead of "rate for the relief of the poor." It was objected to by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, Mr. HIBBERT, and others, on the ground that in many boroughs the poor rate included rates for lighting, paving, &c., and an additional restriction would therefore be imposed on the attainment of the franchise; and after some observations from Mr. HARDY and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL in defence of it, the House decided to disagree with the amendment.

Another amendment in the same clause, inserted to give votes as lodgers to resident graduates and undergraduates of the Universities, was opposed by Sir R. PALMER, supported by Mr. LOWTHER, and ultimately disagreed with.

On the next amendment—the omission of Clause 5, which reduced the copyhold and leasehold qualifications to 54.—a division took place, and the clause was restored, on the motion of its author, Mr. COLVILLE, supported by Mr. H. VIVIAN, by a majority of 47—235 to 188.

The next amendment was Lord Cairns's clause for the representation of minorities, the rejection of which was moved by

Mr. BRIGHT, who condemned it as a restriction of electoral power, and pointed out to those who, like Mr. Mill, supported it more as a mode of representing everybody than, like Lord Cranborne, as a corrective of the democratic tendencies of the bill, that it would create such ill-feeling in the country as for a long time to prevent the consideration of any comprehensive scheme such as Mr. Harcourt's. To Mr. Disraeli's single plea for accepting it, he replied that the Commons had originally rejected the idea by a large majority, and insisted that on a point affecting their own constitution the vote of the House of Commons was of more authority than that of the Lords. The scheme had never been asked for by any constituency, it had never been discussed in the country, and the least the House could do was to suspend its decision until the idea had become more familiar. The clause, he argued, would extinguish the political life of the country; it would nullify the boon conferred on the four great towns, each of which would for the future in all divisions on great political questions be represented by one member. Mr. Bright continued as follows:—

You are about to give many hundreds of thousands of your countrymen who have not hitherto possessed it the power of voting for representatives in Parliament. Lord Derby said, I think only last night or the other night in the House of Lords, that you were taking "a leap in the dark," and he is right, somehow or other, the ground on which he is coming down will be soft and that he will not be much injured. But you are admitting at least half-a-million of persons who have not hitherto voted in boroughs, perhaps many more; and you want them—if you want anything—to be guided by the ancient principles of the Constitution in all that they do when they have the power, in order that they may not depart from the great chart which I hope in some degree they have followed, and which was laid down by our ancestors and forefathers in this House. Suppose you depart from it in this matter that we are now discussing, and introduce something entirely novel that cannot be defended by argument—for nobody, in my opinion, has ever attempted to defend it—the Chancellor of the Exchequer never heard of an argument about it that he thought worth answering—"Hear, hear, and laughter"—if you introduce something so entirely novel and so offensive, is it not possible that those who will have power after this bill passes may think also that there are many fantastic things which they might do, and doing them would be as much justified as the House now are in doing this? (Hear, hear.) When I have addressed great meetings of my countrymen, I have always advised them to adhere strictly to that which is constitutionally and morally right. If at any future time while I am in Parliament or in any degree of prominence before the country, they should attempt to do things with regard to your class and order which I believe to be morally and constitutionally wrong, I shall be as firm in opposing them as I have been in supporting the rights which they have demanded. (Cheers.) And I lament over the possibility of such a proposition as this being acceded to, because I am certain that it will afford an example hereafter, to those who may wish to follow it, not in this precise direction, but in some other direction which they may equally well justify, but which may be very perilous and injurious to the country. Now, I enter my protest against this on all grounds. I enter it as one of the members for the great constituency to which the other day you accorded an additional member, and from which now you are about to take one half their present political power. I say the constituency would prefer that the member you are about to give had been granted to Keighley, to St. Helen's, to Barnsley, or to Luton, as at first proposed. (Cheers.) I saw 5,000 men only two nights ago in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester: it was not a packed meeting, everybody in Man-

chester had a right to go in; I believe about 1,000 paid to do so, and 4,000 or 5,000 went in free. They unanimously passed a petition that has been presented to-night by my hon. friend the member for Manchester, and in it they prayed the House to do one of three things. They asked that either the borough might be divided, as in the case of Glasgow—and why should Glasgow be in a better position as to its third member than Manchester or Leeds?—(cheers); or that the majority should decide the election as at present, or, failing either of these courses, that the House should withdraw the fatal gift of an additional member who is merely to be paired off against one of their present members. Will you refuse that petition? Has there ever been a case like this in the annals of the English Parliament where a great constituency besought you not to confer upon them additional representation because you were going to it in a manner notoriously destructive of their existing political power? I say, then, as one of the members for Birmingham, I wholly protest against this exposition. What will you do with my colleague, if I should be so humiliated as to sit for a borough in which I cannot say that I have been elected by a majority of the voices of all the constituents—what will you say to the members for the minority of Birmingham? Suppose we had within the last few months three members for Birmingham, and suppose, which is an impossible supposition, that my lamented friend and late colleague had been the member for the minority. At his death there must have been a new writ issued for a member for Birmingham. Would you, by any clause in this bill, or in any future bill, prevent the majority of that constituency from voting for his successor? What could you do in such a case? (Cheers.) Or suppose that my hon. colleague the member for the minority in a future Parliament, if I should be unfortunate enough to be associated with such a one, proved servicable to the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Derby invited him to take a seat in his Government. Under this very bill you have enacted that those who take certain offices shall be re-elected. But if he went down as member for the minority of Birmingham, who is to elect him? (Cheers and laughter.) Do you think the two-thirds who support my hon. colleague and myself will be so condescending as to return your minority member to sit in your Government? The whole matter is so monstrous and so unconstitutional that I feel as if I were either humiliating you or myself in discussing it. (Laughter.) No, I am not humiliating you, because you do not believe in it: you believe in the Chancellor of the Exchequer—"Hear" and laughter)—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in one of the most impressive speeches he ever made in this House, speaking, as every man speaks, more impressively when he speaks from his heart—(a laugh)—declared that he did not believe in it. That was his opinion then; he has followed my speech from beginning to end, and not a single word of it is he prepared at this moment to contradict. (Cheers and laughter.) I beg to tell gentlemen this is not a question of mere convenience of the Government, or of acquiescence with the House of Lords. The House of Lords has done what it thought right, and if you should disagree with that the House of Lords will consult, not only the interests of the country and the dignity of the House of Commons, but its own dignity, in acquiescing in the view which you may take. You are a responsible and representative body. You have powers; and, though they cannot be written exactly, and though you cannot take a clause from the constitution which shall strictly define them, you have powers that are far above the powers of the monarch, or of the aristocracy in the House of Peers. Of those powers you cannot divest yourself; they spring from the very source of your existence, for you come from the people throughout the length and breadth of the country; and you cannot and you dare not—I say you dare not—betray their rights or desert their interests in this matter. (Cheers.) I am afraid the right hon. gentleman will say I am speaking strongly and passionately, because I am one of the members whose constituents are interested specially in this matter. I do not deny it. I should be ashamed of myself if I did not admit that it made some difference in the earnestness and warmth of my feelings with regard to it; but if I went out of the House to-night—and I would rather go out of it to-night than vote for this proposition—(Hear, hear)—or sit for a constituency elected as the representative of the minority—if I were to leave the House to-night and never to return to it, I should entertain precisely the same feeling, and should express it with precisely the same warmth and earnestness with which I submit my views at this moment to the House. (Cheers.) May I ask the House to lift themselves just for a moment from any narrow view of party? It is not a question of party; let us leave that aside altogether. Let us not suppose for a moment that we are going to injure or aid the Government—there is nothing of that kind in the proposition. It will be greatly to the credit of Lord Derby and of the right hon. gentleman in regard to the historic character of their measure that it should not be defaced by a great evil like this. (Cheers.) I am speaking in their interest as much as any can do who have supported this bill. Let us, therefore, get rid of the feeling of party—of the feeling that we are going to vote for or against the Government. Let us get rid, if you like, of all feeling except that this change has been recommended to us by the House of Lords, in which there cannot be either the same knowledge or the same interest in this matter which exists in this House. (Hear.) Let us look at this simply as it refers to the great body of persons in whose names we sit and speak here; let us look at it in reference to that grand old freedom which our forefathers struggled for and secured, and maintained, and the advantages of which, from the day of our birth till this hour, we have been constantly enjoying. I say that if the proposition had come before this House at the time when the great men, the giants of the English Constitution, sat in this House, they would have treated it in a manner much less decorous than we shall treat it, and there is no one single name that appears among the great men of that day, as parents of English freedom, who would not have been found to give his vote for me in the division to which I ask the House to go upon this question. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The discussion was continued by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, who supported the clause. In the course of his remarks, in alluding to one of the arguments of Mr. Bright who was sitting on the front Opposition

bench talking to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. HOPE said that no one had a better right to that position, and he would be there hereafter. (A laugh.)

When Mr. Hope spoke, and after he sat down, there was a very thin attendance in the House, and in the absence of any of the leading members of the Treasury or front Opposition bench no one appeared to be inclined to rise for the purpose of continuing the debate. But on the Speaker's putting the question, Sir J. C. JERVOISE rose and made some observations, which were understood to be favourable to the clause. Mr. C. BUXTON also supported it, and replied to Mr. Bright that it would rather stimulate the political life of the country, as by giving minorities the chance of carrying a candidate it would lead them to take a more active interest in politics than at present. Sir C. RUSSELL opposed it as a member for the three-cornered constituency, characterising it as a measure of disfranchisement, and ridiculing the suggestion that twelve minority members would be of any avail in correcting the democratic tendencies of the bill.

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGHES, who warmly supported the scheme, maintained that Mr. Bright's opposition to it proceeded from his desire to arrive at equal electoral districts and the concentration of power in the hands of the great towns. Arguing the question entirely from a non-party point of view, he pointed out that the clause would open a channel for introducing into Parliament men of eminence who might have lost their seats in times of popular commotion, and that it would interest in politics large classes of intelligent men who now hold aloof altogether, and would lead to the representation of men as well as of communities.

Mr. GOSCHEN argued that minorities were already over-represented; that the plan would make members mere delegates, and would lead to equal electoral districts and personal as opposed to local representation; and dwelt on the injustice of diminishing the electoral power of the great towns which had done so much to pass the bill.

The clause was supported by Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. HUBBARD.

Mr. GLADSTONE deplored the decision of the Government, though he did not censure it, admitting the difficulties of their position, and that many considerations might have to be kept in view by them of which the House could know little, but pointed out that if it were carried it would not be because the House had changed its mind, but because it had been persuaded to waive its opinion. He insisted that if what he described as a mischievous innovation—which was supported by two different sections, one of which thought it so limited in its application as to be practically of no importance, and the other discerned in it the germ of a universal system of personal representation—were adopted, it would have to be applied to the whole country, and must lead to a reconstruction of our electoral system. To himself personally the plan would be beneficial, for the party which had mainly elected him was the weakest in the constituency, but he disclaimed in advance all desire to sit in the House except as the member for a majority. He dwelt with great force on the gross injustice to be inflicted on these great towns by curtailing them of their electoral power, and urged that longer time should be given to consider so important a change, for it was only nine days since it had been laid before the public. He urged that the minority was already represented by the small boroughs, and that if it were desired to give representatives to the minorities in the large towns, the seats ought to be taken from the small boroughs and not from the majorities. He protested strongly against the representation of persons as opposed to the representation of communities, showed how absurdly the plan would work in the case of by-elections, and concluded as follows:—

The borough franchise contained in the bill may be said to carry with it every promise of future durability. With respect then to the entire subject of the franchise, a sanguine man may hope that there is no disturbing cause which is likely, or, at all events, which is certain to revive discussion on the subject at a very early period. But I speak of what is no secret when I say that as regards the redistribution of seats the matter stands in a very different position. (Hear.) I ventured to give a very distinct intimation of my own opinion on that subject when the bill was passing through the House of Commons. Since that time that opinion has received a very remarkable confirmation. I need not commit any breach of order in alluding to what took place elsewhere, but I may say that I have myself heard the highest organ of the Government declare in his place that if in the next session of Parliament any new and enlarged plan for the redistribution of seats should be proposed the Government would be prepared by no means to say that the matter was settled last year, but to entertain it and give it a candid consideration. Now, perhaps, if we were acting merely from a party point of view, we might not be dissatisfied to see more morsels thrown into the cauldron of Parliamentary discontent; and if any of us were capable of allowing ourselves to be carried away by such feelings, we might rejoice to see fresh grounds created for feelings of discontent. But I act on entirely different principles; I disclaim all such intentions. And I entreat the House not to give to these great and powerful communities, armed as they will be with such considerations of reason and justice as have been pointed out, opportunity and provocation to enlist their great energies and powers and their facilities of acting on the public mind of the country—energies and powers which will be sharpened by a sense of wrong and of disparagement inflicted upon them, and of having been selected for that wrong and disparagement; do not let us give to them opportunity and provocation to lead on a new agitation, excited and heated as they cannot fail to be. Let us endeavour that this great work of legislation on which we are engaged



shall be a sound and solid one; and with regard to those great constitutional experiments which have passed, I grant, the ordeal of the brain of philosophers of no mean order, but which have not yet taken their place in the regions of practical life, let us urge the claim that we are entitled to make that ample time, facility, and opportunity shall be given to discuss them, to turn them round and round, and use every human instrument of being well assured of their character and tendency, before we give them a place in the constitutional law of England. (Cheers.)

Mr. Low replied to Mr. Gladstone, pointing out numerous inconsistencies in his arguments, and reminding him, in answer to his complaint of want of time for consideration, that as far back as 1854 he had been party to a bill containing the same plan. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright had been misled by the fallacy that the majority was the constituency. They overlooked the minority altogether.

You are going to give Birmingham a representation corresponding to the state of opinion in Birmingham. (Cheers.) If the feelings in Birmingham were unanimous, if the hon. member had succeeded in converting to his views all the people of that town, then he would be quite right, and we should have three members all going together. But if, as I will suppose for the sake of argument, and I believe it is the fact, two-fifths of the inhabitants of Birmingham are opposed to the hon. member's views, does not Birmingham under this bill get a more fair representation in this House—(cheers)—when it obtains a proportion of members corresponding in some degree to the state of feeling in the town? What ground, therefore, need there be for alarm, because this technical rule of the majority—for, after all, it is nothing more—(Hear, hear)—be departed from, to the extent that one member shall be returned by the minority, when this amounts to two-fifths or thereabouts? But so horrified was the hon. member for Birmingham at the bare prospect of a member for the minority being returned by his own constituency, that I am not sure that he did not threaten to abandon the borough altogether—(cheers and laughter)—and he indulged in some dark threats of leaving the House of Commons altogether. This puts me in mind of the troll:—

But should some other claim a part  
In that which I adore,  
And call a synod in thy heart,  
I'll never love thee more."

(Laughter and cheers.) This is the sort of argument with which the proposition is met.

The worship of numbers was a political superstition, and the true end of representation was to represent as nearly as possible all classes in a community. As to the antiquity of our present system, this was one of the improvements of modern civilisation, from which great results might be expected.

The House then divided, when there appeared,—  
For Mr. Bright's amendment ... 204  
Against it ... 253

Majority ... 49

The result was received with cheers, and the Lords' amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was consequent on the last, and provided for the case of the City of London, restricting the number of votes to be given by each elector to three. Its rejection was moved by Mr. CRAWFORD, seconded by Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE, but on a division it was ratified by 252 to 188.

Several unimportant amendments were agreed with.

The voting paper clause was then taken. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, with a view to facilitating a compromise, proposed to omit boroughs from its operation, but Mr. GLADSTONE declined to accept it, and moved that the House disagree with the amendment.

The clause was supported by Mr. HARDY, and opposed by Mr. Dodson, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Villiers, and by Mr. BRIGHT, who urged that it would lead to the wholesale manufacture of fictitious votes, to fraud and intimidation, and spoke with great dissatisfaction of the machinery provided by the Lords; by Mr. MILL, who declared that he would prefer no bill at all to one saddled with such a condition; and by Mr. NEWDEGATE. Mr. Disraeli's amendment was agreed to, but on a division there appeared,—

For the Lords' amendment ... 206  
Against ... 258

Majority against the clause as amended 52

Loud cheers broke from the Opposition benches when the paper containing the numbers was handed to the teller, and the cheers were renewed when the numbers were announced.

Another clause, containing further arrangements for giving the borough franchise to the resident members of the Universities, was struck out by 188 to 164. The other amendments were disposed of, and a committee was appointed to draw up the reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing with their amendments, consisting of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Villiers, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Colville, Lord Enfield, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, and Sir Colman O'Loughlin.

The Army Reserve Bill was read a third time and passed.

Some other orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

At the morning sitting on Friday the reasons of the House for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments on the Representation of the People Bill, drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose, were brought up and agreed to.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. GLADSTONE said: Not having been able to bring under the notice of the House this session a

plan for dealing with the collection of Church-rates, and adverting to what occurred in another place, I beg to give notice of my intention early next session to ask leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of compulsory Church-rates.

#### IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, on a renewed question put to him by Mr. Fawcett, that the Government do not contemplate any scheme touching university education in Ireland without previously consulting Parliament.

#### SUPPLY.

The members who had motions on the paper having postponed them in deference to an urgent appeal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House went into committee of supply, and the rest of the morning sitting was occupied in discussing the votes in Class 4, relating to science and art.

At the evening sitting the House went again into a committee of supply.

On a supplementary Civil Service vote of 25,000*l.* for the entertainment of the Sultan and the Viceroy, Mr. AYRTON took objection to the form of the vote, maintaining that it wore the appearance of an irregular addition to the Civil List,—to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (supported by Sir R. PALMER) replied that this expenditure had nothing to do with the Civil List, and that the visit being a national one a special vote was necessary; and Lord ELCHO drew attention to the inconveniences and the loss of national credit resulting from the want of a suitable residence in which distinguished visitors could be entertained.

A vote of 15,000*l.* for purchases at the Paris Exhibition was agreed to, Mr. HUNT explaining that it was to be saved out of the 116,000*l.* voted for the expenses of the British Commission.

The committee then took the vote for Irish Education, the debate on which was adjourned on Monday week. Sir J. GRAY went at some length into the statistics of Irish education to show that the mixed system had not succeeded, and contending that the model schools were used for purposes of proselytism, and that children were educated there whose parents were able to pay for them elsewhere, moved to strike out the 23,500*l.* expended on them. Similar views were expressed by Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, Sir G. Bowyer, and The O'Connor Don, who, however, deprecated the proposed reduction of the vote, on the ground that the whole subject was to be inquired into by a Royal Commission. Mr. F. POWELL expressed his regret that some comprehensive scheme of education could not be devised, which might be imparted to children of all denominations. Lord C. HAMILTON made some strong remarks on what he characterised as the ludicrous misstatements of Sir J. Gray and others, and after some observations from Mr. WHALLEY, Lord NAAS brought the discussion to a close by explaining that the commission would be limited to inquiring into primary education, and expressing a confident anticipation that its result would be to suggest alterations which would make the system more universally acceptable; and, Sir J. Gray's motion having been withdrawn,

The vote was agreed to, as was also a vote for the salaries of the Irish Education Commissioners' Office, which concluded the business of committee of supply for the year.

On going into committee on the Fortifications Bill a short discussion on the coast fortifications took place, Mr. O'BRIEN and Lord ELCHO complaining that sufficient precautions had not been taken to ascertain the best system of building forts, and suggesting that fresh experiments should be made before further progress was made with these works. Sir J. PAKINGTON explained the intentions of the War Office, and the bill passed through committee.

Some other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

The House sat on Saturday. The report of supply was brought up by Mr. Dodson, and Mr. B. HOPE availed himself of the opportunity to call attention to the proposed removal of Canning's statue from its present position, and to the general arrangements of Parliament-square. After some discussion on the subject, the report was received. The Fortifications Bill passed, and that harbinging of the close of the session—the Appropriation Bill—was brought in and read a first time.

#### ATTACK ON A WESLEYAN MISSIONARY IN IRELAND.

On Monday, in reply to Mr. Vance, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND stated that information had been received in due course of a violent attack having been made, in the village of Granard, on the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Athlone, who received several severe blows from stones, though he was happy to say that his life was not endangered. The constabulary repaired at once to the spot, but could not at the time afford adequate protection to Mr. Campbell. The names of the parties implicated in the affair were taken down, and they were summoned to appear at the petty sessions held at Granard on the 8th instant; but it unfortunately happened that on that day, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction, the local magistrates were not in attendance. (A laugh.) The cases were accordingly postponed to the next session, which would be held on the 22nd inst., and instructions had been given to two of the resident magistrates to attend, in order that no further delay should take place. The Sessional Crown Solicitor had also been instructed to attend and investigate the case.

#### GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Subsequently various questions were put to the Government as to their intentions for the next session on various subjects, but without extracting from them any definite pledges. Sir J. PAKINGTON promised to consider the expediency of increasing the capitation grant to the volunteers, hinting that his own opinion was favourable to it, and Mr. CAIRD declined to pledge the Government to legislate either on the report of the Railway Commission or on the consolidation of the Mercantile Marine Acts, alleging on the first point that it would be wisest to allow the public time to make up its mind as to what was best to be done; and on the second, that amendment was necessary before consolidation could be taken in hand.

(Continued on page 668.)

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who passed the recent First M.B. Examination:—

##### PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—W. F. Flowers, Guy's Hospital; W. R. Gowers, University College; F. Pollard, St. Thomas's Hospital; E. Rayner, B.A., R. L. Roberts, and J. D. Thomas, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—A. H. Baines, Guy's Hospital; E. B. Baxter, King's College; J. G. Black, College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. De-se, University College; C. Dukes, St. Thomas's Hospital; F. de H. Hall, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; C. E. Hoar, and A. F. McGill, King's College; W. Price, University College; R. Samuel, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; H. L. Snow, University College, and Queen's, Birmingham.

##### EXCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

FIRST DIVISION.—J. R. Snodder, Guy's Hospital. SECOND DIVISION.—E. Colson, Guy's Hospital; C. H. Jeubert de la Ferrière, St. Mary's Hospital; W. J. Scott, University College; C. T. Vachell, King's College.

##### PHYSIOLOGY ONLY.

FIRST DIVISION.—C. T. Aveling, St. Thomas's Hospital; A. P. Hurlstone, University College; I. B. Yeo, King's College.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, August 14, 1867.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords the Factory Acts Extension Bill, and other measures, were read a third time and passed.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY asked whether the Government intended to defend Mr. Ex-Governor Eyre in case any further actions were brought against him by the Jamaica Committee or any one else. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said the Government did not. They would wait until the whole of the facts had been fully brought out in court before they took any steps with regard to Mr. Eyre. The Earl of Shrewsbury expressed his dissatisfaction with this answer, and their Lordships adjourned.

At the morning sitting of the Commons, Lord STANLEY, in reply to Mr. Cochrane, said he hoped that a satisfactory settlement of the Tornado could be arrived at in a short time.

The Parks Regulation Bill was again taken up. The House went into committee, and on the question that the preamble be postponed, Mr. P. A. TAYLOR moved that the chairman leave the chair. He avowed his determination to use every means of delay to prevent the bill from passing. In an able speech he showed that the bill infringed the liberties of the people, and was but a step in the direction of putting down public meetings altogether. Lord ELCHO denied that he had ever threatened to use the volunteer force to clear the parks, and declared that the majority of the working men were in favour of the bill. Mr. NEAVE attacked the right of public meeting except when the consent of the constituted authorities had been given. After these helps to delay the Tory side of the House confined itself to those inarticulate utterances by which it has so often tried to silence better men. Only Mr. HARRY broke silence for a short time, and with much petulance defended the bill. But the opponents of the bill were not to be put down. One after the other, Mr. Otway, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Mill, Mr. Labouchere, Sir John Gray, Mr. Forster, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Cowen, stood up and condemned the measure. Mr. Cowen was speaking when, by the standing orders, the debate was adjourned. Mr. TAYLOR asked what day would be fixed for proceeding with the bill, and Mr. HARRY was not able to disguise his rage at having been beaten when he answered that the bill should be put down for to-day, and at a morning sitting on Thursday.

The Appropriation Bill passed through committee, and some other unopposed measures were advanced a stage. The sitting was then suspended.

At the evening sitting, Mr. O'BRIEN called attention to the laws relating to the mercantile marine, and moved a resolution declaring that they required consolidation and amendment. An interesting discussion ensued.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Owing to the continuance of fine weather, and the opportunities thereby afforded for getting in the crops, trade in all descriptions of grain at Mark-lane to-day has been very dull. The arrivals of English wheat, both coastwise and by rail, have been very trifling; and the demand for both red and white qualities was very inactive, at a nominal reduction in prices of 1*s.* to 2*s.* There was an average supply of foreign wheat, in fair condition. The enquiry for all kinds was very dull, and to effect sales a reduction of 1*s.* to 2*s.* must have been submitted to. Floating cargoes of grain were in little request, at dropping currencies.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—In the review of "Heroism and Pantheism" line 19, "observations" was printed instead of "obscurements."

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

## SUMMARY.

EVERYTHING just now is of a rose-coloured hue; or, to speak more correctly, the current events of the week present themselves to view in the cheerful sunlight of hope and promise. A period of unrest and agitation, extending over some fifteen years, has been closed by the final passing of a Reform Bill broader than had been asked for or expected. Next week, if not sooner, the Bill will receive the Royal assent, and a memorable and protracted Session will be brought to a close before the issue of our next number. Under the influence of genuine summer heat the crops are fast ripening, harvest operations are already general in the home and southern counties, and the prospects of a favourable yield have very much improved during the last few days, and have brought about a fall in the corn markets. We cannot be too thankful for this fine settled weather at a juncture when our supplies of food so materially depend upon atmospheric influences beyond our control.

Abroad the political barometer is at set fair. The French people are expecting, for the twentieth time, some substantial boons at the hands of their Imperial master, who is thought to contemplate meeting half-way the Liberalism which has cropped out in the recent municipal elections. The Paris journals are dull, having no foreign Power to attack. The Berlin papers rejoice in the improved relations between France and Prussia, and talk confidently of an interview between their Sovereign and Napoleon III., after the latter has paid his visit of condolence to the Kaiser at Salsburg. Austria has made little progress in the reorganisation of her military system, and therefore desires peace. Russia is, according to experienced observers, less prepared for war than her neighbour, and finds the loan markets of Europe closed against her. The Sultan is exchanging civilities with the Czar, having finally vanquished the Cretan insurrection, and laid for a time the ghost of the "Eastern question." Signor Rattazzi has at length persuaded the Italian Parliament to pass a measure for secularising Church property, which will, he anticipates, replenish the exchequer without foreign aid; and Garibaldi has been induced to abandon his raid upon Rome, and leave the Italian Government to deal with the Papal Court.

We unfeignedly commiserate Reuter and Co. in their painful efforts at this dull season to manufacture their daily column of telegrams. It is rather a misfortune than a fault that they are obliged to fall back upon the most trivial incidents to keep the telegraphic wires in working order. The world, we fear, hears without emotion that the second number of the *Federal Gazette* has been published at Berlin, and is unable to rouse itself into excitement even at

the news that the wife of Admiral Farragut has been received with distinction at the Stettin railway-station by Lieutenant-General Boehm. But telegraphic agents, like newspapers, must live, and if Europe is profoundly tranquil, people must be content to put up with scraps of gossip in place of stirring news.

Mr. Disraeli, at the Mansion-house banquet last Wednesday, asked of what use was the Tory party, if not based on "national feeling"? Does the Chancellor of the Exchequer believe that the course doggedly pursued by the Home Secretary in pressing forward the Parks Regulation Bill to the sacrifice of many valuable measures, is in harmony with public opinion? Yesterday a whole morning sitting was wasted in a discussion on this offensive Bill. It is not denied that legislation in respect to the parks is needed, but it is not so urgent that Parliament should be required at the fag end of the Session to swallow so ill-considered a Bill as that which Mr. Hardy, instigated by a few hot-headed Tories, is vainly endeavouring to pass into an Act. The whole subject might properly be considered next Session by a select committee. Meanwhile there is no fear that monster meetings will be held in Hyde Park to the inconvenience of the public, unless the Government provoke them. Against the determined resistance of a few Radical members which he will encounter, Mr. Hardy cannot hope to succeed. As the *Star* well observes, "it is certainly an anachronism that in 1867, on the eve of household suffrage, Liberal members should be driven to talk against time in order to prevent a serious encroachment on the rights of the people." And, further remarks our contemporary, only a Tory could be "so fatuous as to rush needlessly, as Mr. Hughes says, into 'hot water and bad blood' at the very moment when so much is being sacrificed to gain the popularity without which Lord Derby confesses office is not worth having."

The Atlantic cable has again become oracular. For reasons unexplained President Johnson has superseded Mr. Stanton, and made General Grant Secretary of War. Perhaps the new appointment is an attempt to conciliate the favour of "the coming man" in the United States. Though Mr. Johnson's successor will not be chosen till the autumn of the next year, agitation has already commenced. General Grant being the best card to play is looked up to by both Republicans and Democrats. But for the proverbial uncertainty of Presidential elections, it might be confidently predicted that the conqueror of General Lee would be the next President. The Radical wing of the dominant party, however, distrust the taciturn Secretary of War, and are at present disposed to put up an independent candidate of more pronounced opinions, even though his chances of success may be dubious.

Juarez, who is likely soon to be re-elected President of the Mexican Republic, has surrendered the body of the unfortunate ex-Emperor Maximilian to the Prussian Minister, but seems to be powerless, even if he were willing to restrain the vindictiveness of his generals who are hunting to death all who showed sympathy with the fallen Sovereign, and executing or expelling from the country all foreigners without discrimination.

## THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

THE Reform Bill of 1867 has surmounted all obstacles, and only awaits the Royal assent to become the law of the land. Last Thursday the Commons were galvanised into an exhibition of creditable self-assertion and energy, and refused, except in one particular, to mutilate, at the bidding of the Lords, the measure which they had with so much care and deliberation moulded into an acceptable shape. Their Lordships have indeed gratified an excusable ambition by leaving their mark on the Bill, but they have also brought about a result which at least the majority of them did not contemplate. Their amendments have only more emphatically been the means of instructing the country that, saving the bare principle of household suffrage for boroughs, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, the most satisfactory provisions of the Bill have been inserted by the Opposition. It was the Liberals who knocked away Mr. Disraeli's checks intended to restrict household suffrage, and who introduced the lodger franchise, lowered the proposed copyhold qualification, and threw out the voting-paper scheme; and it was the Liberals who finally resisted the Toryism of the Upper House, and rejected the Chancellor of the Exchequer's weak suggestion that the Commons should humbly accept the obnoxious amendments of the Lords.

When the Commons met on Thursday, it was manifest that Mr. Disraeli was no longer their

leader. So large a muster of members in the middle of August is without precedent in recent times. The Opposition responded to the urgent appeal of their "whip" with a promptitude which shows that the party, though disorganised for awhile, is still intact. First, the Lords' insidious and indefensible definition of the "poor-rate" to be paid by the new town voters—phrased so as to include the borough rates—was rejected without a division. Mr. Disraeli also declined to test the feelings of the House in support of the proposal to give University lodgers a vote for the borough elections, which was negatived. The peers had, during their leader's absence, raised the copyhold and lease-qualification for counties to 10*l*. The suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that this amendment should be accepted was negatived by the decisive majority of 47, and the 5*l*. limit was restored. In like manner, the renewed attempt to give the borough franchise to resident members in the University towns was voted down. The Tories made a desperate effort to retain the voting paper clause, which had been reinserted by the Lords after having been rejected by a small majority in the Commons; and in order to avoid utter defeat Mr. Disraeli proposed that the plan should be restricted to counties. The House did not think it worth while to contest the amendment, but voted down the entire clause. The largeness of the majority—52, in a House of 464 members—was due, not only to the strong objection entertained against a scheme of voting which would inevitably lead to fraud, intimidation, and the manufacture of fictitious votes, but to the objectionable machinery by which Lord Salisbury proposed to give it effect—so objectionable that Mr. Mill declared that he would prefer no Bill at all to a measure saddled with such vicious provisions.

The main interest of the sitting, however, centred in the contest which took place over the minorities clause. This amendment of the Lords, providing that electors in three-cornered constituencies should only have two votes, was opposed by Mr. Bright in an exhaustive speech of great power and eloquence. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Gladstone took the same side, but several Liberal members, though not altogether approving of its application, vindicated the principle contained in the clause as adapted to improve the working of our representative system, and to facilitate a further redistribution of seats. The division, which was in favour of the Lords' amendment, showed a strange diversity of opinion and jumble of parties, and such staunch Radicals as Mr. Mill and Mr. Hughes for this occasion found themselves voting in the same lobby with the mass of the Tories. In a party sense the effect of this amendment will be small. It will affect the representation of eight counties and five boroughs. How small is the need for adopting the minorities principle in the present Bill will appear from the fact that in five of the counties referred to it is carried out in practice. The varied support given to the proposal in the Commons, and the strong bias of the Lords in its favour, is due to wider considerations. It is advocated by Liberals as facilitating the exercise of the franchise in large constituencies, quickening political life, and curbing the intolerance of majorities. They see in the recognition of the principle, a comparatively easy mode of reducing to a minimum the opposition of the other side to the disfranchisement of small constituencies and to a further transfer of seats to large towns. But the weakness of their case is the glaring injustice inflicted on the great boroughs to introduce an innovation in favour of which much may be said. A wrong has been inflicted on, and in a sense faith broken with, Manchester and Liverpool, Birmingham and Leeds, in order that a new and untried plan of representation may be affirmed. A majority of forty-nine has, however, affirmed the minorities amendment of the Upper House, and paved the way for a much more considerable rearrangement of seats than would have been otherwise practicable.

The House of Lords on Monday acted with a wise discretion. When the decision of the Commons came up for review, the peers—or rather the few who thought it needful to attend—took Lord Derby's advice, and accepted them. This course was, however, taken under circumstances which tended to impair the independence and dignity of the House, and reflected on the Premier's astuteness. Lord Derby might reasonably have refrained from defending with superfluous zeal positions he was about to surrender, and should have prevented the obvious deduction from his style of speech that himself and his brother peers were yielding to pure compulsion. A very short period sufficed to go through the form of assenting to the demands of the Lower House, and the measure finally



passed away from the hereditary chamber without a solitary cheer.

The Bill is now safe, but Parliamentary Reform is still incomplete. Even the English measure, which now awaits the Royal assent, may be modified and expanded next Session, and will certainly not be accepted as a permanent settlement. But the Scotch and Irish Bills will have to be discussed next year, and as these portions of the kingdom together return nearly one fourth of the entire House of Commons, it is not easy to form an accurate conclusion of the results which will follow the passing of a Reform Bill till the entire scheme has been perfected by the Legislature.

#### THE LATTER-DAY PROPHET'S LAST MESSAGE.

It was a complaint of Seneca that the philosophers of his day were so full of their own conceits and speculations that they were worthless as guides and instructors of their fellow-men. If the old Roman had lived at the present time he would have found a striking example of the justice of his animadversion in the person of Thomas Carlyle; and if he had been required to make good his charge he need not have gone further than the last article in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. That article has excited considerable attention, which it assuredly well merits. The title is a taking one—"Shooting Niagara: and After." The style is picturesque, without being so obscure or jaw-breaking as usual. There is withal an unmistakable frankness in the article which proves it to be a genuine inspiration of the writer's mind. It has been the habit of Mr. Carlyle to overturn some old idea of morality in half-a-dozen sentences—to eclipse the dogma of centuries with the new-spun theory of an hour. But in this instance he has improved upon the plan which he adopted when he panegyrised Mr. Eyre and Mr. Eyre's work, and vituperated those who blushed for the stain which the reign of terror in Jamaica had cast upon the good name of their country. Then his words were few and hurried, and absurdly dogmatic—too parenthetical withal, as if his intellect, being a tortuous one, sought utterance in devious paths of expression. Now he has developed his crude ideas into a big essay; for seventeen pages of two columns each represent a considerable intellectual effort, and, at all events, enable a Carlyle to give colour, substance, and method to his opinions, and to place them before his disciples in such a way that they may become, as we suppose they will become, an article of faith. The *Examiner* has indicated the character of his new latter-day sermon by the expressive phrase, "Hoot awa, mon." Mr. Carlyle's hooting is that of the owl, who looks wise and grave as a venerable owl should look, but whose sole business is to hoot at those who intrude into his solitude, or will not join in his unprofitable pastime.

Mr. Carlyle begins with the statement that since the Heptarchy there never was "so hugely critical an epoch as this we have now entered upon." There are three things especially which distress him "hugely." The first is democracy, which is hurrying on in its appointed course towards or into "the Bottomless." The second is freedom of religion, upon the ultimate issue of which he is more than usually incoherent. The third is free-trade, which he holds to be synonymous with "Cheap and Nasty." This is the triple chain by which England is being dragged towards the abyss. "*Schwarmerey*"—Anglicised, "swarmery"—is the motive power by which this direful calamity will be accomplished. These human swarms, he says, who advocate the giving of the vote "to Sons of the Devil in overwhelming majority, as would appear," have produced a notable result in the late American war, with its attendant settlement of "the Nigger question." It will be observed that this philosopher always speaks of the man of African blood as "a nigger." We suppose it is his grim humour, although some might be disposed to regard it as the insolence of caste. But let no one imagine that Mr. Carlyle's antipathy to "Quashees" is exceptional to that unfortunate human being. It is true he affirms of "the nigger" that the Almighty Maker "has appointed him to be a servant,"—thereby clutching at the fallen mantles of Moses Stuart and a host of defunct Judaic-Christian divines. But this is not enough. Warrant or no warrant, Mr. Carlyle is not content with "the nigger" alone as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. "Servantship," he writes, "like all solid contracts between men (like wedlock itself, which was once nomadic enough, temporary enough!) must become a contract of permanency, not easy to dissolve, but difficult extremely"; and he goes on to say that the best arrangement

would be to make it "a contract for life," although, for sundry reasons, he fears that this extreme application of his theory is impracticable. No wonder he is irate against "the frantic abolitionists whose fire-breathing like the old Chimæra," has levelled the fair fabric of compulsory servitude in America and left his solitary voice to plead for the enslavement of the English working man.

Sorely as he feels the blow which the Americans have dealt at his favourite theory, he naturally reserves his most drivelling complaints, his fiercest invectives, for his "reforming brother" at home. The angry philosopher bursts forth into a perfect scream of passion. The millenium he thought was to be preceded by a chaining of the devil for a thousand years; but for years and years past—ever since the first Reform Bill—we have done nothing but "repeal old regulations, fetters, and restrictions," "so that now hardly any limb of the devil has a thrum, or tatter of rope or leather left upon it." The abolition of slavery, the repeal of the corn and navigation laws, the emancipation of the press, the fairest achievements of our own or of any age, have, in Mr. Carlyle's eyes, gradually unloosened the cords which bound the devil. Knowing that these are his sentiments with regard to the past, we are prepared for his wordy denunciation of the new Reform Bill, in which such eloquent alliteratives as "blockheadism, bribeability, beer and balderdash," are the mildest invectives he employs. He is rather glad that we are now likely to push at once into the Niagara rapids. Dizzy's successful "jugglery," Walpole's tears, the Lord Chief Justice's charge, are all symptomatic of the impending catastrophe. How refined and how courteous is he in his personal allusions. The working men who go to Hyde Park are "ragamuffins." He sneers at "the eloquence" of the Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Eyre's opponents are "a small loud group of rabid nigger philanthropists." What a gentleman is Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and what a superb master of slang!

But although up to this point the prophet—prophet of evil, if there ever lived one—has apparently no hope whatever for the safety of the nation, it turns out that, in spite of democracy, England has one last chance. Mr. Carlyle turns to the aristocracy. His hopes concentrate in strawberry-leaves and long pedigrees. It appears that hitherto these poor men have had no careers. Doomed as they are to "a life of giving and receiving hospitalities in a gracefully splendid manner," and to such other small matters as supervising village schools, consulting the parson, and taking care of peasant cottages, the sentimental philosopher has often been touched with sympathy for their hapless fate. Under the tender influence of pity a bright thought has sometimes occurred to him. What if the Queen in Council would only send out to our colonies good specimens of "younger sons" to rule lands which are now "full of jungles, boa-constrictors, rattlesnakes, Parliamentary eloquences, and emancipated niggers ripening towards destruction"! Why we thought that ever since England had colonies, the best of them have been preserves for "younger sons," and elder sons also.

So we might continue our quotations and our comments. Mr. Carlyle's twofold source of hope is in the aristocracy, and in the practical man of genius who will set himself up against "the vulgar millionaire," and convert the labourer's temporary contract into a permanent bond of servitude. Frederick the Great had much faith in the stick, as many a courtier could testify from painful experience. Mr. Carlyle has the same confidence in the Drill-Sergeant and Discipline. These are the two instrumentalities which he recommends as the only means of preserving the country from anarchy. Mr. Eyre is his type of the modern ruler. The working classes are "rabble," and must be kept down with the whip and disciplined into habits of regular industry. The only gleam of a better spirit is his denunciation of the base stucco and worthless brick of which modern London is being made, and which, while bad enough in themselves, are still more offensive when regarded as symbolical of the hypocrisies and frauds that enter into the heart of modern civilisation, and mar its otherwise fair and promising aspect. But these evils, which belong to no one class of society but are common to all, and which have prevailed in a far greater degree in past generations, will never be cured by Mr. Carlyle's Drill Sergeant or cat-o'-nine-tails. Like the rock that is worn away by the constant action of the tide, vice will yield gradually but surely to brotherly teaching and a Christian example. These humanising influences, although often silent and unseen, are potent enough to beat down walls of granite; and all the scoffing and ribaldry of Mr. Carlyle

—unworthy, too, in a literary sense, as such rubbish deserves to be, of a man of genius—will not weaken one iota the faith which England has in personal freedom, in unrestricted commerce, in complete representative government, and in perfect religious liberty as chief among the means by which the stability of her institutions and her future greatness and glory will be assured.

#### FACTORY LEGISLATION.

THE Session of 1867, which will be for ever memorable for the passing of the second Reform Bill of the present century, will also be distinguished for one measure at least of beneficent practical legislation. The Factory Acts Extension Bill, which some time since passed the Commons, was read a second time in the Lords on Friday without opposition, and has since passed through the remaining stages. This measure, like others which have preceded it, has been the result rather of careful inquiry by Government commissions than of party action. The credit of passing this series of measures—originated mainly by the zeal of a philanthropic peer—belongs exclusively to neither Whigs nor Tories. Party differences have been laid aside in the consideration of all these social reforms, though to Lord Derby's Cabinet, and especially to Mr. Walpole, the late Home Secretary, has fallen the credit of framing the last Bill, which brings within range of wholesome and needful restrictions certain trades and manufactures not included in former Acts, and which provides, so far as Parliament can equitably interfere, for the well-being of a million and a-half of the population.

There is now hardly a single branch of manufacture throughout the United Kingdom which will not be placed under legislative regulation. The good work was commenced as far back as 1833, and many of our readers may remember the protracted and obstinate conflict that took place before the Factory Bill of the Earl of Shaftesbury became the law of the land. This measure and those which followed were limited to factories in which machinery was employed in manufacturing textile and other fabrics, and in which steam, water, or other motive power was used in propelling the machinery. The provisions of the Acts regulated the hours of labour, and the intervals of time in which children, young persons, and women might be employed. They provided also for the education of children, making it necessary, in order to their legal employment, that they should receive instruction during a certain number of hours, and contained various other clauses with a view to preserve life and health, and to carry out a system of inspection. These Bills were finally carried through Parliament in opposition to the wishes of a majority of millowners and capitalists, who feared that their property and interests would be injured, and that legislative interference would seriously cripple them in the race of competition with other countries. These apprehensions happily proved to be unfounded, and so satisfactory was the result of several years of this tentative legislation that the Acts were extended to bleaching and dyeing works, and to lace factories. In 1864 a number of other manufactures, such as that of earthenware, were, after careful inquiries, brought under the control of the State, and subsequently every other species of trade operation was investigated by the Children's Employment Commission, whose successive and elaborate reports have formed the basis of subsequent legislation. The present Bill embraces all metal works, paper, glass, and tobacco factories, printing and bookbinding offices, &c. Some of these occupations requiring cautious treatment, the whole subject was referred to a Select Committee, who examined the representatives of all the trades concerned. The Bill now before Parliament is wide in its range and varied in its application, dealing as it does with a variety of peculiar manufactures, and in some cases, owing to the serious loss which would otherwise be entailed, its provisions will only be gradually enforced. But it contains an important clause that the measure shall apply to any premises where fifty or more persons are employed in any manufacturing process or in manual labour. Thus, as we have said, every trade and manufacture will now be brought under legislative supervision by the passing of this comprehensive Bill.

It is altogether too late in the day, and would be quite superfluous, to discuss the policy of legislative interference with industry. The enactments of Parliaments in this direction must be now judged, not by abstract principles, but by their results. And the verdict is unanimous that the experiment, so far as it has gone, has been beneficial alike to our artisans and



their employers. Though Lord Shaftesbury, being the chief promoter of this philanthropic movement, is an interested witness, his testimony on the subject is too forcible to be gainsaid:—

"They had had," said his lordship in his speech on Friday night, "the strongest evidence in the other House of Parliament in support of that view from the masters engaged in textile manufactures, all of whom without exception testified to the great social, physical and moral blessings which had been the result of factory legislation. He believed that they might ascribe in no small degree to that legislation the noble conduct of the Lancashire operatives during the cotton famine, who, supported by the feeling that they were really cared for by the Legislature, had endured with unparalleled heroism the suffering to which they had been subjected. The legislation of 1864, short as the time had been for its operation, seemed to him to have produced the most manifest benefits. The district of the potteries had been in the most degraded state, but now the lads and girls there were elevated to a degree which could only have been expected when the beneficent legislation of Parliament had been in operation for many years. He visited the schools last year, and the universal testimony of the schoolmasters and all who had to do with them was that the most wonderful improvement had been wrought. He remembered going among the flannel cutters also, and the testimony of mothers, fathers, and employers was uniform to the effect that there was the greatest improvement in the moral, physical, and social condition of the employed. He was informed by all the inspectors that the value of education in those districts was quite understood, as would be shown by the fact that within the factory districts alone there were now nearly 70,000 children under tuition, whereas at the time when the Act was passed there were not, he believed, 1,000. Returning to the potteries, the legislation which had taken place with respect to them had proved the greatest boon. Mothers declared that their children devoted all the time they had to learning what might be useful to them hereafter. He had been informed that in every instance, whether of textile fabrics, potteries, or flannel cutting, the work done was both greater in quantity and improved in quality, and that was simply because the employed brought untired limbs and minds to their work, while simultaneously wages had risen without any law to the employers."

Thus hopefully closes an interesting chapter in our Parliamentary history. So far as the Legislature is concerned, its work for the protection of defenceless women and children—for these Factory Acts mainly apply to them, though of necessity regulating indirectly the labour of male adults—is nearly completed. There remain only the abuses which are incident to agricultural labour to be redressed. It is a grand, and to a certain extent, successful effort to ameliorate by judicious legislation the moral and physical condition of our industrial population. To Lord Shaftesbury, beyond all other men, belongs the credit of having, by more than a generation of hard work, earnestness, perseverance, and self-abnegation, conducted this social movement to its present successful stage. To promote these social reforms he has, as Lord Harrowby reminded the House of Lords, "from time to time resisted solicitations to public honours," and we can heartily echo his lordship's fervent wish "that, in the gratitude of the country and the approval of a good conscience, Lord Shaftesbury will find an ample reward for the exertions he has made."

#### PICNICS.

THE old savage nature crops out in these bright summer days. The wisest of moderns cannot resist the temptation to escape from his formal civilisation, methodical house, and orderly meals, in order to turn amateur gipsy for a few hours, alas! that they should be so few and brief. What pleasurable fancies, what eager anticipations, does the quaint, odd little word "picnic" conjure up! To the young there is an irresistible charm in the prospect of breaking loose from stiff proprieties, and of encountering mild adventures, humorous accidents, and all the careless riot of a day "sub divo." Nor can our "most potent, grave, and reverend" seniors feel sublimely tranquil in the expectation of jogging, with a well-stored hamper, to some old ivy-clad ruin, or to the glades of shady woods that shall seem to murmur of those in which they, too, romped of old in unwonted exhilaration, or talked tenderly and softly as the shadows fell. What earnest debate is there about the place of bivouac. How all the topographical knowledge of the happy vagrants is put to the test. What diligent consultation is there of guide-books—blessed be the memory of their compilers! Military commanders do not fix upon their camping-ground with greater anxiety. Nor do the commissariat officers of an army feel a greater weight of responsibility than the fair purveyors who can calculate to a nicety how many sandwiches and tarts it is possible to consume under romantic circumstances.

Why do people put themselves into such a ferment of anxiety and delight, of fears and hopes, of preparation and confusion, at the idea of sitting on the grass, with the chance of contracting rheumatism

and snatching a hasty meal which has neither the sober comfort nor the satisfying fulness of the dinner which might be had at home? We dismiss the highly imaginative delusion that it arises from the unconscious poetry of the worthy old folks who quaff Bass's pale ale under the trees, and make an Aunt Sally of the bottles afterwards, while their frisky hopefuls play at kiss-in-the-ring around. It is, no doubt, a very revolting and barbarous creed, the confession of which will make our poetic young lady-friends shun us for ever more, but our firm belief is that the lazy stretch in the sunshine, the freedom to laugh and about and play practical jokes, the keen zest which the fresh air gives to the unceremonious picking of a fowl, the sport of the funny man who is sure "to make one," the unconventional heartiness for the nonce of the young ladies, and the jollity of the trip, have far more attractions than the whispering fancies of the leaves or the weird associations of gray old abbeys and castles. Sentiment of course joins picnic parties with his contribution to the general stock of a volume of Wordsworth, but even those the most impressed by the solemn beauty and still majesty of nature will find a spice of human interest, a laugh, a jest—well, yes, a sausage-roll offered by a pretty hand—to be a wholesome relief from the oppressiveness which some aspects of scenery exert.

We write this paper purposely to defend our thoughtless holidays. There is a real refreshment in them, a recruiting power, which mainly depends upon the mere animal enjoyment they afford. There are times for seeking suggestions, analogies, emotions, and ideas from nature. Solitary rambles, privileged hours of fellowship with chosen friends, in spots and seasons that seem to give a rare insight into the spirituality of this material earth, are granted for such uses. But picnics are not of these. We have no belief in those people who are ready to "improve" every occasion. For the most part they are sapless creatures who never knew the spring freshness, and have nothing to offer but the withered dryness of unchanging thought. There is a "wise passiveness" in which we may live the unreflecting life of the chirping birds and the playing squirrels, and find, without any effort on our part, that we have gained not only physical strength but moral tone. Nay, not unfrequently, by trying to put our poor thoughts into nature we only obscure the meanings which slowly syllable themselves in deep voices to the silent watcher. Banish didactic and sentimental talk from picnics, and just give yourselves up to your hamper and to kindly old Mother Earth, who will make you merry, good-tempered children with her brightness and freshness, with her waters and woods, flowers and grass, clouds and sunbeams.

The glad eagerness with which everybody joins a picnic party seems to indicate, however, something more than a universal "proclivity" towards jovial idleness and an aboriginal condition. Is not the variety introduced into life by such excursions a great part of their charm? They break into the steady-going monotony of our ordinary existence. Change is welcome to all who have not become, from unnatural habits, morbidly averse to it. It is medicine, food, life to spirits stagnating amidst the dull proprieties of polite society, or the wearisome routine of shops and offices. Happily, change can be had more easily now than was possible in former days. Cheap railway and steamboat excursions convey us in a few hours from smoky towns to still sylvan retreats or wild sea-coasts. And thus the wearied workman and the harassed clerk have a chance of breathing something purer than the carbonic acid from other people's lungs, and of seeing trees and rocks instead of factory chimneys. Wholesome change, not restless fancy, should regulate the diet of both body and mind, our social habits, and the spirit of our public institutions.

There is a refreshing absence of restraint, a return to natural simplicity of manners, about picnics, which, to our mind, is not their least pleasing feature. People do and say very much as they like, without being haunted by the suspicion that it may not be in perfect accordance with the rules of that hydra-headed tyrant—Society. How artificial and constrained is the talk of most persons, except in their own homes or with their most familiar friends. How unnatural and uncomfortable are the attitudes and deportment which we are expected to assume in company. What wretched mockeries of social intercourse are our formal morning calls, our oppressive evening assemblies. At a picnic there is a piquancy which arises from every individual feeling at perfect liberty to be natural and rejoicing in the brief freedom. And the happiness of thus indulging our personal tastes should induce us, not, indeed, to vulgarly parade our peculiarities, but to infuse into

our intercourse with others more of the genial freshness of hearty, natural conduct.

The intimate and frank association which is enjoyed in holiday excursions affords a special attraction to those who are naturally disposed to cultivate the society of others. There is no prepared talking, no artificial dialogue such as professional or social etiquette prescribes, but the ready and unaffected utterance of every passing thought gives a pleasant variety to the sparkling and easy talk. Unconscious affinities, too, often seem to dispose the groups of the party, at such times. The most enduring friendships, and yet dearer relations, have been formed amid the circumstances of a picnic; the influences of the hour and scene tending to the unveiled expression of character, whilst often the chance of being seated on the same green bank, or of being separated in the dusky woods from the rest of the party, throws together two who find themselves to be in truest and deepest sympathy. Did the conditions of life and the circumstances under which we generally associate admit of this unreserved intercourse—this soul insight—it would surely be a welcome relief from the formalities of our cautious and regulated speech. But if this cannot be, let us guard the red-letter days of our careless gipsying from becoming fewer with the passing summers, or less inspired with the glee and brightness that they had for us of old.

Possibly, good reader, you will be off for a picnic to-morrow—away from dusty streets and the fag of business to cool grass and rustling trees. Don't go to sentimentalise, but to enjoy. Let Nature nurse you. You shall come back then brighter, stronger, and wiser for not having tried to be wise. May no evil clouds make you think of rain, may your companions be of the right sort—thinking it "a credit to be jolly" under mishaps, and may your dinner be worthy of such refined Robin Hoods.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 665.)

##### THE INDIAN EXECUTIVE.

THE first and main business of the evening was the Indian Budget; but Sir S. Northcote's statement was delayed for some time by a preliminary discussion, which Mr. Ayrton originated, contending, in a lengthy and critical review of the machinery of the Indian Government both at home and at Calcutta, that it needed extensive improvements fully to bring home to the natives the benefits of British rule. The alterations he suggested were, first, that the Governor-General should be empowered to transact business in Council with the assistance of one councillor only in each department, and that a member should be added to the Council to take charge of affairs of trade and agriculture—departments which he showed, by reference to the telegraph, railway, and irrigation works, were now very inefficiently managed. He recommended, too, that the Government of Bengal should be put on the same footing as that of Bombay, and that, instead of being administered by an old civilian as Lieutenant-Governor, it should be placed under a Governor sent out from home. For the improvement of the Home Government he proposed that, instead of being appointed for life, the members of the Indian Council should retire in rotation, which would give each of them about seven years' service; and, to give the House of Commons more practical control over Indian affairs, he suggested a system by which the House should vote the estimates for all the European expenditure of the Indian Minister and his Council. Mr. Ayrton concluded by moving a string of resolutions embodying these ideas, which were seconded by Mr. KINNAIRD.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, deprecating a discussion on topics of so wide a scope at the present moment, gave a general reply to Mr. Ayrton, assuring him that most of the points he had raised had attracted his attention. The first suggestion was already carried out in practice; of the policy of the second he doubted, and rather thought the best mode of facilitating business was by a rearrangement of departments; and as to the third—putting Bengal under a Governor—though he agreed it might be desirable, it was mixed up with the larger question of removing the seat of the Central Government. To the suggestion relating to the Home Council he replied that the members were able now to retire at the end of ten years on a pension, and that to appoint them for a less period than life might weaken their independence. He intimated also that, with a view to invite more efficient public discussion of Indian expenditure, he intended to make some alterations in the form of the account, the nature of which he explained.

Mr. LAING, though not blind to its shortcomings, maintained that our system of government in India had been on the whole a splendid success, and challenged the world to show a more rapid progress in industrial works than within the last seven years in India, where wages and the value of property had risen by at least twenty-five per cent. He dissented emphatically from Mr. Ayrton's disparaging description of the telegraphic and railway systems, which he asserted had been economically and efficiently



constructed, and were not altogether to be judged of by commercial considerations. Discussing Mr. Ayrton's recommendations, he predicted a considerable danger to the Indian Government from the approximation of London and Calcutta, which brought the Governor-General more under the control of the Home Government, and would weaken the system of personal government, which he strongly recommended as the most efficient mode of administering India, condemning the "Board" and "Council" system, and alleging the Orissa famine as the latest instance of its breakdown. The first thing was to put the best man possible in the office of Governor-General—the man who had the skill to choose the best instruments, to avoid centralisation, and to discourage a tendency to shrink from responsibility. There could be no difficulty in apportioning the business of the Governor-General's Council as Mr. Ayrton recommended; and though thinking it unnecessary to appoint a Minister of Trade—for trade in India, as in other countries, was best left alone—a Minister of Public Works would be of use. He agreed with Mr. Ayrton that the members of the Home Council ought not to be appointed for life, apprehending that they would in the end get the upper hand both of the Governor-General and Indian Secretary.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR dissented from Mr. Laing's theory of personal government, preferring a system which could be administered by ordinary mortals. He suggested the removal of the seat of the Central Government to Bombay, and recommended a system which as much as possible would make India a separate empire.

Colonel SYKES argued in favour of associating the natives in the government of the country; and

Lord CRANBORNE expressed his entire concurrence with Mr. Laing's dictum that personal responsibility is the key of good government in India, and in his eulogy of the general success of our administration. He spoke strongly in favour of restricting the interference of the Central Government to matters of importance, and, while admitting that the Council was useful in protecting the Indian Minister against political and party pressure to incur expenditure, he maintained that its responsibility before the public was not so great as its power, and agreed with Mr. Ayrton that the tenure of office ought to be shorter, on the condition that there should be an adequate retiring pension.

Mr. MILL argued strenuously in favour of Councils, pointing out that frequently the deliberative functions of Government were more important than the executive; that it was a great advantage to have any particular policy fully debated on the spot; and alleged that in some cases within his own knowledge, the official in charge of a district had been so incompetent that but for his Council the Government could not have been carried on.

After some remarks from Mr. J. B. SMITH on the importance of cotton cultivation, Mr. Ayrton withdrew his resolutions, and the House went into Committee.

#### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE was permitted to make the financial statement. Commencing with some preliminary observations on the finances of 1865-6, he went on to state that while the estimate for 1866-7 showed a deficit of about 7,000*l.* (the revenue being calculated at 46,790,000*l.* against 46,800,000*l.*), the actual result for 11 months—the year having been shortened by one month to allow the Indian Budget to be brought in at an earlier period—was a deficit of 2,400,000*l.* This had arisen partly from a deficiency of revenue, partly from an excess of expenditure, and under the first head there had been a falling off of 952,000*l.* in the opium revenue, 140,000*l.* in the Mint revenue, and 524,000*l.* in the receipts from public works; and under the second an excess of expenditure of 400,000*l.* on the railway account, and 580,000*l.* on the transport account. On one item of revenue only there had been an excess—the salt revenue, which in 11 months had exceeded the estimate for the year by 279,000*l.* This considerable difference between income and expenditure, Sir STAFFORD said, had induced him to institute a comparison between some of the great heads of expenditure in India and England, and he mentioned a few of the results of it to the committee. The military expenditure of India (including the marine) was 39 per cent. of the whole expenditure, while in England it was only 37 per cent. (and he held out no hope of reduction either in this or in the establishment charges), the collection of the revenue was 18 per cent., interest of debt 11 per cent., and public works charges 12 per cent., against 9 per cent., 39 per cent., and 12 per cent. respectively in this country. Sir STAFFORD next explained the action of the Indian Governments in reference to irrigation, assuring the Committee that their attention was thoroughly awakened to its importance, and stating that, beyond the charge of 700,000*l.* on the year's estimates, it was proposed to borrow 2,000,000*l.* for this purpose. Passing to the estimates for this year, he put the revenue at 46,283,000*l.* (including the changes in the Customs), and the expenditure at 47,340,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,057,000*l.*, and this deficit Mr. Massey proposed to fill up by a licence-tax, which would produce 1,000,000*l.*, and by borrowing 1,000,000*l.* for expenditure on barracks, instead of paying it out of revenue. In conclusion, Sir STAFFORD discussed at length the various items of the revenue, intimating that he did not approve some of the changes in the Customs, particularly the increase in the export duty on grain,

and pointed out some objections to Mr. Massey's licence-tax, with which, he said, he did not intend to interfere, but drew consolation by discerning in it the germs of a system of local taxation which might be an instrument of great good to the people of India.

The usual desultory conversation, embracing the numerous points touched on in the statement, followed, and Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Laing, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. McLaren, and Mr. Bazley took part in it.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill was considered in committee. Several clauses were agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

A message was received from the Lords stating that their Lordships did not disagree with the Commons' amendments, with two exceptions; and, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a resolution was agreed to declaring that the Commons did not insist upon their own view in those particulars.

Some other orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes to three o'clock.

#### PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

##### CHURCH-RATES.

The following was the result of the division in the House of Lords on Thursday night on the proposal for the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill:—

##### CONTENTS, 21.

MARQUIS.	LORDS.	LORDS.
Townshend	Belper	Londesborough
KARLS.	Camrois	Lyveden
Abingdon	Charlemont (Earl)	Mostyn
Camperdown	Charlemont	Romilly
Cowper	Churchill	Seaton
Granville	Coneston	Somerhill (Marquis)
Morley (Teller)	Dunfermline	Clanricarde
Russell	Foley (Teller)	Stratheden
VISCOUNT.	Houghton	Taunton
Leinster (D Leinster)		

##### NOT-CONTENTS, 82.

ARCHBISHOP.	EARLS.	LORDS.
Canterbury	Lucan	Colonsay
LORD CHANCELLOR.	Marlborough	Colville of Culross
Chelmsford	Mansfield	Crofton
DUKES.	Nelson (Teller)	Delamere (Teller)
Beaufort	Powis	Denman
Buckingham and	Romney	De Ros
Chandos	Selkirk	Dunstable and Clanc
Marlborough	Shaftesbury	conal
Richmond	Shrewsbury	Ngerton
MARQUIS.	Tankerville	Foxford (E Limerick)
Abercorn	Winchelsea and Not-	Gage (Viscount Gage)
Bath	tingham	Grantley
Bristol	De Vesel	Hartismere (Lord)
Exeter	Everley	Henniker
Salisbury	Hawarden	Haylesbury
Westmeath	Melville	Hylton
EARLS.	Stratford de Red-	Lovel and Holland
Aberglenny	cliffe	(Earl Egmont)
Amherst		Lyttelton
Bathurst	BISHOPS.	Northwick
Beauchamp	Chichester & Bristol	Penrhyn
Bradford	Gloster & Bristol	Rayleigh
Brooke and Warwick	Oswry, &c	Redesdale
Cadogan	Oxford	Sherborne
Derby	Peterborough	Silchester (Earl)
Devon	Salisbury	Longford
Graham (Duke of		Skelmersdale
Montrose)	Bagot	Sondes
Grey	Breton	Templemore
Haddington	Brancroft (VBoyns)	Tenterden
Harrowby	Churston	Tharlow
Leven and Melville	Clinton	Vernon
		Wynford

##### PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Scarborough, Earl	Forrester, Lord
Stratford, Earl	St. John, Lord
Normanby, Marquis	Courtoun, Earl
St. Alban's Duke	Wilton, Earl
Lismore Viscount	Drogheda, Marquis
Dartry, Viscount	Belmore, Earl
Zetland, Earl	Kinnaird, Earl
Methuen, Lord	Stradbroke, Earl
Beaumont, Earl	Strathairn, Lord
De Grey, Earl	Barnard, Lord
Argyll, Duke	Manchester, Duke
Clarendon, Earl	Home, Earl
Wenlock, Lord	Faversham, Lord
Carington, Lord	Carlisle, Bishop
Monson, Lord	Cairns, Lord
Portsmouth, Earl	Chesterfield, Earl
Leigh, Lord	Bolingbroke, Viscount
Leeds, Duke	Rivers, Lord
Ebury, Lord	Stanhope, Earl
Albemarle, Earl	Ellenborough, Earl
Spencer, Earl	Hardinge, Viscount
Sydney, Viscount	Clonbrock, Lord
Kimberley, Earl	Sheffield, Earl
Somerset, Duke	Bolton, Lord
Camden, Marquis	Raglan, Lord
Portman, Lord	Harrington, Earl
Somers, Earl	Saltoun, Lord
Chichester, Earl	Exmouth, Viscount
Sligo, Marquis	St. Leonard's, Lord

Adding these twenty-nine pairs, the number of supporters of the bill are increased to fifty-three.

The following is the division list on the motion for the third reading of the Uniformity Act Amendment Bill in the Commons on Wednesday:—

##### AYES, 24.

Adair, H E	Edwards, H	Mill, J S
Adam, W P	Fawcett, H	Mitchell, A
Ayrton, A S	Gaselee, Serjeant S	Neate, C
Baines, E	Glyn, G G	Norwood, C M
Bazley, T	Goldsmid, Sir F H	O'Loughlin, Sir C
Buller, Sir A W	Goachen, G J	Potter, E
Butler, C R	Gray, Sir J	Smith, J A
Candlish, J	Hadfield, G	Staapool, W
Cardwell, E	Hay, Lord J	Taylor, P A
Chambers, T	Jackson, W	
Cowan, J	Knatchbull-Huges-	TELLERS.
Dixon, J G	sen, E	Bouverie, E F
Dodson, J G	Labouchere, H	White, J

##### NOES, 41.

Adderley, C B	Hardy, G	Northcote, Sir S
Barrow, W H	Heathcote, Sir W	Parker, Major W
Beach, Sir M H	Henley, J W	Powell, F S
Brett, W B	Hekeith, Sir T G	Read, O S
Bridges, Sir B	Howes, E	Schreiber, C
Bruce, Sir H	Hunt, G W	Solator-Booth, G
Chatterton, H E	Karslake, Sir J B	Salwyn, Sir C J
Corrance, F S	Kendall, N	Stopford, S G
Cox, W T	Knox, Colonel	Stuart, Lieut-Col
Cubitt, C	Langton, W G	Walpole, S H
Dimadale, R	Lindsay, Colonel C	Whitmore, H
Egerton, Hon A F	Lowther, J	
Goldney, G	Montgomery, Sir G	TELLERS.
Gorst, J E	Newdegate, C N	Bentinck, C
Greene, E	Noel, Hon G J	Bersford-Hope, A J

##### PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Mr W E Forster	Mr Mowbray
Alderman Lawrence	Mr Bournefield
Mr S Aytoun	Lord C Hamilton
Mr J B Smith	Colonel E Somerset
Mr Hildbert	Mr Graves
Mr Leeman	Mr Du Cane
Mr R N Phillips	Lord A Hervey
Mr Gaskell	Mr C Turner
Mr C Gilpin	Colonel Stuart
Mr A C Sherriff	Captain Lowther
Mr H A Bruce	Colonel Barretot
Mr J Hartley	Mr Gore
Lord C Bruce	Mr Liddell
Hon H Berkeley	Colonel H Cole
Mr O Edwards	Mr S G Smith
Mr Dunlop	Mr Corrance
Mr Maguire	Lord Hamilton
Alderman Luak	Mr A Lefroy
Mr H Lewis	Lord C J Hamilton
Mr Lefevre	Captain Severn
Mr C Forster	Mr Baggallay

##### THE REFORM BILL.

The first division on Thursday in the House of Commons was on a motion by Mr. Colville, that the House disagree with the amendment which raised the value of the copyhold and leasehold qualifications from 5*l.* to 10*l.* This motion was carried by 235 to 188. The following Conservative members voted against the Lords' amendment:—Mr. Barrow, Mr. Eekersley, Mr. Henley, and Sir A. Hood. A few of the Adullamites voted with the majority, namely, Mr. Doulton, Lord Dankellin, and Mr. Lowe. Earl Grosvenor and Lord Elcho were absent. Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Mainwaring, and Mr. Marsh voted with the Government, as did also Lord Cranborne and General Peel.

The next division was on the motion made by Mr. Bright, in reference to the amendment of the Lords regarding the representation of minorities. The Government received the support of the Adullamites and a certain section of the Liberal party. This mingled force was as follows:—Lord Amberley, Lord Andover, Mr. Aytoun, Mr. A. Baring, Mr. Barry, Mr. A. Bass, Mr. Biddulph, Sir R. Blennerhassett, Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. E. Bouverie, Lord C. Bruce, Mr. C. Burton, Sir T. Burton, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. Cardwell, Lord E. Cavendish, Lord G. Cavendish, Lord A. Clinton, Lord E. Clinton, Sir T. Colebrooke, Mr. H. F. Cowper, Mr. W. F. Cowper, Lord Cremorne, Mr. Dent, Sir E. Dering, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Doulton, Lord Elcho, Mr. Eykyn, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Fort, Mr. D. F. Fortescue, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. E. James, Sir J. Jervoise, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Laing, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Lowe, Mr. M'Kenna, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Marsh, Mr. J. Stuart Mill, Mr. Morrison, The O'Connor Don, Lord Pelham, Mr. Pim, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, Mr. Portman, Mr. Price, Mr. Robertes, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. F. W. Russell, Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Stock, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Waring, Mr. Warner, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Wyld, and Mr. Wyvill—in all, sixty-five Liberals, or Adullamites, followed in the wake of Earl Russell on this question; three members of the late Ministry (Mr. Cardwell, Mr. W. Cowper, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) being among the number.

The only Conservative members who voted against the Lords' amendment were Sir P. Burrell, Colonel Fane, Mr. R. B. Harvey, Lord A. Hervey, Mr. Henley, Mr. Horsfall, Colonel Knox, Mr. M'Lagan, Colonel North, Mr. Powell, Mr. Pugh, Sir C. Russell, Hon. F. Stanley, and Colonel Tottenham. Of the foregoing, fourteen in number, eight are county members. Mr. Horsfall is one of the representatives for Liverpool, which would be affected by the clause. His colleague, however, voted on the other side. The Hon. F. Stanley, son of the Premier, who voted against the clause, sits for Preston.

The Opposition in their resistance to the voting-papers clause were joined, it will be seen, by seven Conservative members, viz.: Mr. Agar-Ellis, Mr. Henley, Mr. Leader, Major Legh, Mr. R. Long, Mr. Newdegate, and the Hon. F. Stanley. The proposed machinery, on the other hand, was supported by the following Liberals:—Major Anson, Mr. Biddulph, Lord A. Clinton, Mr. Doulton, Lord Elcho, Mr. Fort, Mr. G. Heathcote, Mr. Laing, Mr. Mainwaring, and Mr. Wyld. Mr. Lowe's name is not in the list. Lord Cranborne and General Peel voted with the Government.

THE "DAY" NEWSPAPER AGAIN.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Saturday, the case of James Hutton, of the Day was again on, but as the accounts are not yet filed an adjournment was rendered necessary. The bankrupt has placed upon the proceedings a long list of creditors, many being for small amounts. The principal, however, are Lord Elcho, 1,500*l.*; Earl Grosvenor, 1,500*l.*; and Lord Lichfield, 900*l.*, moneys advanced to enable the bankrupt to start the Day. No security was given for these advances, but it is reported that as soon as the just debts of the concern are settled there will be 20*s.* in the pound for all the creditors. The accounts will be produced to the Court in November, when the bankrupt comes up again.



## Foreign and Colonial.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor is gone to the camp at Chalons. There is said to be a question of M. Fould's returning to the Ministry of Finance.

According to one of the Paris papers, the *Moniteur* will on the 16th instant contain announcements which will be most satisfactory to the public. The *Journal of Paris* insists that the important matter will be a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, urging the immediate carrying out of the reforms which he has projected. Another Paris paper, however, insists that the statement will refer to nothing more important than the laying out of parochial roads.

The French have annexed six of the Western Provinces of Cochinchina. This, we are gravely informed, has been done with the unanimous consent of the people. Admiral De la Grandière, however, does not say whether a popular vote was taken. The French Government has been moved to annex this semi-barbarous country because it is a refuge of pirates and agitators. The six provinces are now incorporated with the territory of France, and several millions of Asiatics have now the honour of being French subjects.

The inference drawn from the late election for the general councils in the department, is that there is an increasing disposition on the part of the electors to resist the pressure which the prefects and mayors have so long exercised on these occasions, and the probability that this disposition will be more manifest in the next general election for the Legislative Body. The Government has of course a large majority, but it is not less certain that the Liberal Opposition has obtained what may be considered a signal success compared with the elections of 1864.

The Prefect of Police in Paris has forbidden the meeting of the congress of co-operative societies, which was to have taken place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of this month. It will assemble at Brussels.

According to the *Epoch* of Paris, "the dispute between Prussia and Denmark in reference to North Schleswig is now in a fair way of being settled."

## GERMANY.

King William and Count Bismarck have had frequent conferences at Ems. The latter has returned to Berlin. As he was returning on Saturday, at one of the stations on the line, the door of the carriage in which he was sitting was accidentally closed upon several of his fingers. The hand (whether it be the right or left the telegram does not inform us) is temporarily disabled.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* says that the relations between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin "continue to be of the most friendly character," and adds:—

The communications of the French Government to its representative relative to Schleswig were not, either in form or substance, of a character to call for any substantial diplomatic communications. The Prussian Government has neither received nor given any cause for alarm to be looked upon as menacing. We entertain no doubt that the pacific sentiments by which Prussia is animated will be shared and reciprocated by France.

The Prussian journals insist that when the Emperor Napoleon leaves Salzburg he will have an interview with the King of Prussia at Coblenz. They all speak of the projected interview as being a mark of the improved relations between the two countries.

It is semi-officially stated that the preliminary estimates for the Budget of 1868 show that neither new taxes nor an increase of those already existing will be required to meet the increase in the expenditure. The Budget for 1866, including the expenses occasioned by the war, showed a total surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to 7,980,000 thalers. No deficit has existed in the first six months of the current year. On the contrary, the estimated expenditure has been exceeded by the regular revenue.

The Federal Council has been convoked for the 16th inst.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Napoleon will, it is believed, arrive at Salzburg on the 18th inst.

The arrangement with Hungary does not, it seems, work well. The Hungarians are dissatisfied with the weight of their taxes, and the obstinate antagonism of Croatia and other provinces. A formidable opposition to the Government is springing up, headed by the old Conservatives.

It is not only in seeking a revision of the Concordat that Austria is showing its desire to place the religious liberties of its people upon a sounder and more liberal basis. The Minister of Public Worship has published a decree organising the superior Protestant Clerical Council upon a new basis, and the Emperor has increased the annual endowment of the Protestant Churches to 50,000 florins.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Austria and Italy on two points. The first relates to the partial return of the Venetian archives and objects of art removed to Austria when Venice was evacuated. The plenipotentiaries appointed to arrange the matter had come to an agreement when the Italian Government refused its sanction to the arrangement. In consequence of this the Italian plenipotentiary resigned his powers, adding that he was convinced of the justice of Austria's claim. The second point is as to the boundary between Friuli and Görz. The commissioners appointed to settle the matter have not been able to come to an arrangement.

## ITALY.

Signor Nigra is to return to his post in France, and the *Moniteur* repeats anew that the two Governments are on cordial terms.

In the debate on the Church Property Bill in the Senate on Friday, Signor Ratazzi said that the new bonds would be issued gradually, so as to facilitate their acquisition by small capitalists, and the Church property would be sold in small lots to prevent its falling into the hands of a large company. Signor Ratazzi hoped that the ecclesiastical property would realise high prices, and he concluded by expressing his firm conviction that Italy would be able to meet unaided all her financial requirements, thus emancipating herself from the control of foreign capital.

The Senate on Sunday adopted the first seventeen clauses of the Church Property Liquidation Bill. The first and most important clause was passed by a large majority. On Monday the whole bill was passed by 84 to 29 votes. In the closing debate, Signor Ratazzi again expressed confidence in the success of the financial operation. He stated that it would be necessary to put an end to the forced currency in 1868, and, in commenting upon the general state of the finances, he declared that further economy would be effected in the Budget for 1868. He moreover promised to lay before Parliament a number of bills for the reorganisation of the public administration and tending to open fresh sources of national wealth, and again repelled in the most energetic manner any idea of reducing the interest of Italian Rente.

M. Erdan, the Florence correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, writing on the 6th, says that efforts are being made to induce Garibaldi to give up all idea of immediate action against Rome. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes from Florence:—

The Government does its utmost to adhere to the September Convention. Troops are being sent daily in small detachments to reinforce the military cordon on the Roman frontier; the 52nd Regiment has proceeded to Perugia, and at Fojano a camp is being organised for two divisions of infantry. Even the fleet will not be inactive, although strictly speaking, the convention does not bind the Italian Government to protect the Papal dominions on the side of the sea. The squadron which was about to be disbanded the other day at Spazzia has now proceeded to Gaeta, from which port it will cruise about the coast in order to prevent the landing of Garibaldians. These arrangements are so formidable that I think there is little chance of an attack on the Papal power from without. If, on the other hand, a revolution should break out at Rome, which is by no means improbable, it is pretty certain that the Italian Government will accept the *fait accompli*, and accomplish the desire of the Romans to be united to the rest of Italy. I am assured on very good authority that M. Ratazzi openly declared himself in this sense to M. de Malaré, adding that in such a case he would expect the non-intervention of France, as provided in the September Convention.

## TURKEY.

On Friday, the Sultan entered the Bosphorus, followed by nearly sixty steamers, which went to the entrance of the Bosphorus to meet him. At Rustchuk, on the Danube, Prince Charles of Roumania had a long interview with the Sultan, and was received with much distinction. On Monday a grand reception was held by the Sultan, which was attended by all the Ministers of State, and Photiadis Bey, the Ottoman Minister at Athens. Cabruli Pasha has been appointed to compliment the Czar, on the part of the Sultan, upon his visit to the Crimea.

The Sublime Porte has protested against the conveyance of Candiot families from Crete in French and other vessels, and declares the despatch of the foreign consuls relative to the massacres by the Turks to be inaccurate. On the 1st, 1,500 persons were brought to Athens from Candia by some French and Russian ships. These, with several Italian vessels, would again leave for the island to bring away other Cretan women and children. The Arkadi had made another successful voyage to Crete, returning with several families. In consequence of the protest of the Porte, the Austrian commander in Candian waters has received orders to convey Christians seeking refuge on board his vessels to Turkish territory. At the same time the Austrian consular agents have been instructed to see that the promise given by Turkey that the fugitives should be well received is loyally executed, and to make the local Turkish authorities answerable for their proper treatment.

## AMERICA.

The Atlantic cable brings some important news. Mr. Stanton having declined at the suggestion of the President to resign, Mr. Johnson has superseded him, and appointed General Grant Secretary of War. The jury empannelled to try Surratt for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln have not been able to agree upon a verdict, and have been dismissed. The Democrats have carried the Kentucky elections. The submarine cable to the island of Cuba has broken, and is being grappled for.

By the ordinary steamer we learn that on the 31st of July, a delegation of Conservative Republicans from Pennsylvania waited on President Johnson, and informed him that their party, not being in condition to act in concert with the Democrats, proposed to nominate a candidate on a platform of their own, distinct from either of the great political parties. The President, in reply, it is reported, said he trusted both wings of the party supporting him would bury past differences for the promotion of the common end.

A fight had occurred at Purdy, Tennessee, between a party of guerillas and a company of the State Militia. The election excitement was increasing throughout the State.

General Schofield has issued an order requiring a list of all officers in his district who are disposed to be obstacles in way of reconstruction.

General Sheridan has removed Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, for opposing the State Convention and otherwise impeding reconstruction, and has appointed Ex-Governor Pease as his successor. It is said that General Sheridan will himself be superseded.

The Connecticut Legislature has rejected the Female Suffrage Bill.

Fifty deaths from cholera occur daily at Memphis.

The question of the next President is being agitated. In November, 1868, a successor to Andrew Johnson is to be chosen. General Grant is evidently the coming man, and the Democrats and moderate Republicans are both carrying their offerings to his shrine. Fully one-half of the Republicans, however, are opposed to Grant, and are afraid that if they elect him President he will desert them, as Johnson did. This class favours Chase, Wade, Butler, and Colfax, and the latter being generally liked, and having no errors of policy or bitter personal quarrels, such as others have, hanging as a dead weight upon him, he seems to have the better chance. It is not unlikely therefore, that Grant and Colfax will be the opposing candidates for the Presidency. The former has already been nominated by the Union Republican General Committee of New York city, which is controlled by moderate men. Others of the party favour General Sheridan.

## MEXICO.

The New York papers publish advices from Mexico, confirming the news of the shooting of Castillo and other Imperialists at Queretaro, and of Vidaurri at Mexico city. Juarez was apparently the unanimous choice of the people for the next Presidency. Canales and Gonier were causing great trouble in Tamaulipas, and forces were moving to crush them out. All imperial prefects in Mexico have been exiled for six years. The Bishop of Jalapa had been arrested on a charge of aiding the Empire. A general confiscation of Imperialist property had commenced. Foreign prisoners are alleged to have been marched naked through the streets of Queretaro. Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, had been arrested at Oajaca by the Governor, and ordered to be tried by court-martial for excesses committed by him while an Imperial officer. Escobedo had proclaimed his policy to be to exterminate or drive all foreigners from Mexico.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The debt of the United States is now 2,511,000,000 dollars.

DEATH OF QUEEN MARIE THERESA OF NAPLES.—The Dowager Queen Marie Theresa of Naples, whose death is announced from Rome, was an Austrian archduchess, being a sister of the Archduke Albrecht. She died of cholera.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONVENTION.—Negotiations are on foot between France and Austria with a view to the entry of the latter into the International Monetary Convention, which has already been joined by France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland.

THE FRENCH WATERING-PLACES.—The accounts from the watering-places of France this year are pretty nearly uniform in declaring that there are fewer visitors than usual. Dieppe, Boulogne, Trouville, Biarritz, Havre, all complain. The Parisians have got to like Homburg, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, and Monaco more than the sea-side.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—The *Patrie* says the Empress Charlotte is now aware that her unfortunate husband no longer exists, but she is said to be still ignorant of the manner in which he met his death. The august widow, who at first received the fatal intelligence in silence, afterwards burst into tears and was greatly agitated.

PROPOSED PEACE CONGRESS.—Steps are being taken by an influential committee in France for a peace congress, the first sitting of which is to take place on the 9th of September, at Geneva. Among the names appended to the preliminary appeal are those of J. Stuart Mill, Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Louis Blanc, Jules Favre, Dolfi of Florence, Rabbi Wertheimer, and Prince P. Dolgorukow.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN WALLACHIA continues unabated, and every day brings the news of some fresh act of violence committed by the authorities. Baron von Beust has ordered the Austrian Consul-General at Bucharest and the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople to institute a searching inquiry into the matter. Romania having thrown responsibility of the outrages against the Jews upon Turkey, the Turkish Government demands an international commission of investigation.

MILITARY CONDITION OF RUSSIA.—Russia is still worse prepared to go to war than Austria. Russian finances are in almost as incurable a state, the army is not much better armed than the Austrian, and they have no railways they could make much use of. Two years at least must elapse before Russia can become formidable and disturb the peace of Europe, otherwise than by a lavish distribution of secret-service money in the East; and the much-talked-of alliance between Russia and Prussia is not really much more probable than that between France and Austria.—*Times Vienna Correspondent*.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S EDUCATION is now going to enter a new phase, the Emperor having decided that he should be henceforth, as was the case with the sons of Louis Philippe, follow the lectures that are delivered at the different lycées in Paris, his Imperial Highness will therefore have to live in common with boys appertaining to every class and rank, and if he is not obedient or attentive to his



lessons, he will be punished just like any other collegian. Well done, the Emperor, for thus bringing up his child. The course of education in the five lycées of Paris comprises the Greek, Latin, English, and German languages, philosophy, physics, chemistry, literature, mathematics, history, and geography.

CARDINAL ANDREA has not, it appears, recanted. He is still living in retirement at Naples. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* thus writes:—"The Jesuits are indeed his implacable enemies, but they might be pacified by his renouncement of Liberal opinions in politics, his great offence, and he refuses to make any concession, demanding to be tried by canonical process. This the Court of Rome will not grant, and it is possible that he may be condemned without being allowed to defend himself. His numerous letters have exasperated the Pope, who will never forget a passage in one of them pronouncing him to be more inexorable than the Czar; and the Cardinal has thus to contend against the whole Vatican combined. He repudiates the pamphlet published in Rome, which brought such trouble on Fathers Carnelli and Gigli, and which appealed to the Pope to include him in a general amnesty. His Eminence declares that he will accept no terms but honourable acquittal."

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HACKNEY.—Mr. Charles Reed addressed the electors of this borough on Thursday evening in Pembroke Hall, London Fields. The meeting was attended by about a thousand electors, the spacious hall being densely crowded; and the proceeding were of a most enthusiastic character. Dr. Appleton occupied the chair. Mr. Reed, in an animated address, dwelt at some length upon the Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill, the question of the Irish Church, and other leading political topics. He also referred to his own position in the borough, stating that he felt it to be his duty to accede to the wish of 1,200 requisitionists, headed by Mr. Samuel Morley, and to place his services at the disposal of his friends and brother electors. After a number of questions had been asked, and replied to by Mr. Reed to the entire satisfaction of the meeting, Mr. Clements moved, and Mr. Aspland, LL.B., seconded, a vote of confidence in the hon. candidate, which was unanimously passed, amidst loud cheers. The return of Mr. Reed is considered as placed beyond doubt. Mr. Reed has now addressed eight public meetings in different parts of the new borough, and in all only one hand was held up against him.

TOWER HAMLETS.—It is said that Mr. Samuda will become a candidate for this borough.

HULL.—Mr. Bell, of the firm of Thompson, Bonar, and Co., has been named as a Conservative candidate for Hull. Mr. Bell was at one time a candidate for Banbury.

LEAM.—The Local Reform League have invited Mr. Alderman Carter to be the third Liberal candidate for this borough. Mr. Carter refrains from giving a final decision until he has had an opportunity of ascertaining the manner in which his name may be received by the Liberal electors.

MERTHYR TYDIL.—Mr. Henry Richard, the secretary of the Peace Society, has received an invitation from the Nonconformists of this borough to become a candidate for the new seat which they are to receive under the Reform Bill. We need hardly say that Mr. Richard, as might have appeared from a blundering paragraph in our last, has not received an invitation from Birmingham.

WRECK OF THE MISSIONARY VESSEL  
JOHN WILLIAMS.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Rev. Dr. George Turner, missionary, Samoa, by his son, Mr. George A. Turner, student, Glasgow University. The letter is dated Apia, Samoa, 25th February, 1867:—

I have already written you a letter to go by this vessel, and now I must add a few lines more to tell you of the wreck of the John Williams. Yes, that lovely vessel is a total wreck on Savage Island. Thank God, however, that on the night she was wrecked, all who were on board—seventy-two in number—were saved. The story is a short one, but a very sad tale. They were busy all day landing Mr. Lawes' goods and taking in presents from the natives, of yams, &c. About sundown they headed off from the shore, but were becalmed and driven on to the reef by a heavy current which had set in from the north-west. All hands were called to the three boats to pull her off, but on—on—on she went towards the fatal reef; and when it was evident that no more could be done, the boats were ordered alongside to save life. It was a dark, dismal night; but all, under God's kind care, got clear of the ship before she struck. They then passed the end of a rope from one boat to another to keep any of the three from drifting out to sea. They got all clear a little before she struck, which was about half-past eleven. By half-past four all were through the surf and safely landed at Mr. Lawes' house. It was a night of terrible distress to all, but from all the dangers of that terrible night the Lord delivered them.

The burning of some rockets and blue lights alarmed the natives and the missionaries, two of whom were spending the night on shore with Mr. and Mrs. Lawes. But it was so dark, and there was such a swell on at the opening in the reef, that no canoes could be launched. One canoe, however, did get out, through the noble daring of Latoa—Laumabina's son—who was with us at Malua. He got out, searched for the boats, and guided them to the entrance. The natives on shore, too, kindled fires all along the beach, and by these and torches made all the light they could to show those in distress where to come to. The vessel was lifted up on to a shelving reef close by some higher rugged cliffs, and there she now lies

broken in the middle, her masts gone, and from stem to stern a poor helpless wreck. After daylight the crew and gangs of natives set to work to save provisions and cargo as far as they could. Boxes of all kinds were smashed open, and their contents carried piecemeal by the natives through the surf, and now there is a great heap of all sorts of things in Mr. Lawes' school-house, badly damaged, and which will have to be sold by the consul here for the benefit of the underwriters. The cargo was insured for 4,000*l.*, and the ship for 9,000*l.*, so there will be plenty of money for a new ship. The things of the new missionaries also were insured for 250*l.* each. You will be greatly pleased to hear that the little box which was packed so nicely at Blackheath has turned up, and all in perfect order. Among some other parcels from the wreck I fell in with one of books, &c., from Mr. ——. There are some books, &c., on which I trace our kind friends Mr. and Mrs. T——. Mr. Davies tells me a pair of gold spectacles were thrown up by the surf on the rocks, and he thinks Mrs. Williams has them. There was a Glasgow mark of some kind on them. — knows something about them. What a sad disappointment all this is to our mission families! But it is a comfort to think that no lives were lost. At the stores here we can get almost anything we require, till we get fresh orders. A little vessel has come from Savage Island with Mr. Torpie, the mate, and Messrs. Chalmers and Davies, and their wives and some of the crew. Mr. and Mrs. Watson and child had also come in another vessel which happened to touch at Kiué (Savage Island). The vessel was wrecked on the 8th of last month. I am now here to aid Mr. Murray in the present emergency. We had with Mr. Williams' (British consul) help secured a vessel to go off for the captain and the rest of the party. There are also some twelve or more teachers who have been banished from the Loyalty Islands by the French. The sale of the John Williams takes place in about an hour. The whole will be in seven lots. One lot embraces all saved from the cargo, and that Mr. Murray and I will make an effort to secure. The mails have been saved and most of the other letters. I send this by a German vessel just leaving. Mr. Murray and I have just returned from the sale. It went as follows:—

	Dollars.
1. The ship as she stands . . . . .	56,000
2. Long boat . . . . .	2,600
3. Pinnace . . . . .	2,500
4. Gig . . . . .	10,500
5. Whale boat . . . . .	5,200
6. Chronometer . . . . .	7,500
7. Books, &c., &c., saved from the wreck,	5,000
	89,800

Mr. Murray and I have bought No. 7, and we shall see that every parcel or other thing we fall in with goes to any one to whom it may be addressed.

## CONSECRATION OF CHURCHYARDS BILL.

The following statement has been issued in respect to this bill, which has yet to be considered by the Commons:—

The object of the bill is to facilitate the enlargement of churchyards, by diminishing the legal formalities and consequent expense of consecration—a purpose to which Dissenters do not object, provided that the bill is so amended as to prevent a great injustice being done to them.

Under the modern Burial Acts it is obligatory on burial boards, unless the ratepayers unanimously determine otherwise, to divide a burial-ground "into consecrated and unconsecrated parts, in such proportions, and the unconsecrated part thereof shall be allotted in such manner, and in such portions, as may be sanctioned by one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State."

In virtue of this enactment, Dissenters have, in those places in which parochial cemeteries have been provided, secured the right of availing themselves of the services of their own ministers in the interment of the dead; and the practical working of the system has been most satisfactory. But, as the adoption of the Burial Acts is not compulsory, it frequently happens that those who object to the liberal spirit in which they are framed oppose the appointment of a burial board, and the establishment of a cemetery, and, on the ground of economy, insist on the enlargement of the existing churchyard; and, where those who adopt this course are in a majority, they have it in their power to defeat the intentions of the Legislature, by perpetuating the disability which exists in connection with burials in consecrated churchyards.

The adoption of the bill in its present shape will facilitate the action of those who aim at that object; since it will tend to promote the extension of churchyards, at the expense of Dissenters in common with Churchmen, without securing to the former the right which they possess in connection with cemeteries provided under the Burial Acts.

To meet this objection it is proposed to insert the following clause:—"When any land is added to an existing churchyard, a portion of such land shall be allotted for burials otherwise than in accordance with the rites of the Church of England, and the amount and situation of such unconsecrated portion shall be determined by the vestry of the parish, subject to the approval of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State." By this provision the object of the promoters of the bill, so far as diminishing the expenses of consecration is concerned, will be secured; while the additions made to churchyards will be placed on the same equitable footing as land appropriated for parochial cemeteries.

It should be added, that it is the rural parishes which will be chiefly affected by the bill, and that it is in those parishes that Dissenters suffer most from refusals on the part of the clergy—sometimes legal and sometimes otherwise—to bury the dead in accordance with the rites of the Church of England. The scandals arising from such refusals would be greatly diminished if, in unconsecrated ground added to churchyards, other ministers than those of that Church were entitled to officiate.

Six children have been poisoned at Ledbury through eating berries of the cuckoo plant (*Arum maculatum*). The little creatures took them for green peas.

## Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave for Wiesbaden on Friday or Saturday next. They will cross in the Victoria and Albert to Rotterdam, and thence proceed to the Rhine.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, visited the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley on Friday afternoon. In passing through many of the wards her Majesty addressed a few words to the sick, and inquired into their cases.

Her Majesty presented the Empress of the French with a copy of the "Memoirs of Prince Albert" before the Empress's departure from Osborne.

The Queen has expended 4,000*l.* on the restoration of the Savoy Chapel, the ancient place of worship so famous in history in connection with the palace of the Dukes of Lancaster.

The intention of the Prince of Wales to visit Ireland at the end of this month has been given up.

It is stated that Tuesday next, the 20th inst., has been fixed as the day on which Parliament will be prorogued. The Ministerial whitebait dinner is to take place on Thursday.

Prince Alfred's twenty-fourth birthday was celebrated last week. Great preparations are being made to give his Royal Highness an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at the Cape.

The King of the Belgians arrived on Monday at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Lord Milton, M.P., was married on Saturday to the Hon. Laura Beaclerc, second daughter of Lord C. Beaclerc, and granddaughter of the eighth Duke of St. Albans.

In consequence of continued ill-health, Mr. Waddington has resigned his post as permanent Under Secretary for the Home Department.

The Earl and Countess Russell have left town for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, for the season.

It was stated at the last meeting of the Social Science Association that though the general health of their venerable president, Lord Brougham, was good, there was little chance of his lordship ever again taking part in their proceedings; indeed, there was no hope that he ever would.

The Bishop of London is gradually recovering from his recent severe attack of illness, and is about to leave London, probably for Scotland. On Sunday the bishop attended the service at Fulham Church, and was on the following day present at a meeting of the Ritual Commission.

It is denied that Mr. Dickens is going to America. "The Flâneur" in the *Star* says he had sent Mr. George Dolby, who for some time past has acted as his agent, to America to investigate the conveniences and practicabilities of a series of public readings. Mr. Dolby will conclude no arrangement whatever, but will return to England with his report, by which Mr. Dickens's future movements as regards America will be governed.

The papers publish a letter of the Turkish Ambassador expressing the satisfaction which the Sultan derived from his visit to the Crystal Palace, and sending 1,000*l.* for the restoration fund, and 200*l.* for distribution among the employees.

## LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We learn on good authority that about twelve thousand copies of "The Early Years of the Prince Consort" have been ordered. The second edition, a considerable portion of which will be exhausted by the supply of orders still on hand, is announced for Monday, the 19th inst.

Sir Henry Bulwer is engaged in preparing for publication diplomatic recollections of his time. The work will contain much relating to Prince Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, with both of whom he was personally brought intimately into contact.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have in preparation:—"A Sunday Library for Household Reading," to be published in crown 8vo, in monthly parts and in quarterly volumes, with illustrations by eminent artists. The series will include the "Pupils of St. John the Divine," by the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe," with three illustrations by E. Armitage; "Seeking after God—Lives of Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius," by the Rev. F. T. Farrar; "St. Louis, St. Francis de Sales, Du Plessis Morlay, and Calvin," by M. Guizot; "Alfred the Great," by T. Hughes, M.P., author of "Tom Brown's School-days;" "The Hermits," by the Rev. C. Kingsley; "England's Antiphon: an Historical Review of the Religious Poetry of England," by George Macdonald author of "Alec Forbes," &c.; "Husa, Wycliffe, and Latimer," by the Rev. F. D. Maurice; "Clement of Alexandria and Origen," by the Rev. B. F. Westcott; "Sir Thomas More and his Times," by L. B. Seeley; "Wesley and the Religious Revival of the Eighteenth Century," by Julia Wedgwood; "Sacred Poets of Germany," by Catherine Winkworth, translator and compiler of "Lyra Germanica"; "Saint Augustine and his Times," by the Very Rev. W. Alexander, Dean of Emly.

AN AMERICAN ORATOR INTERRUPTED.—One of the best of the anecdotes which went the round of the papers was of a Southern orator who as usual opened his discourse by describing the gyrations of the eagle in the upper air. "Feller-citizens," said he, "I see him a-soarin', and a-soarin', and a-soarin'," all the while keeping his eyes moved skyward, as if he was really watching its flight. A countryman in the crowd, who followed the speaker's looks, here called out—"Doggaun me, if I see ary bird!" "Feller-citizens," roared the orator angrily, "I was speakin' in a figger!"



## Literature.

## "FROST AND FIRE."

These two volumes contain material enough for at least half a dozen ordinary works of travel, or descriptive topography. Bookmaking is assuredly not a sin which their author can fairly be charged with. He presents us here with the accumulated product of long and often adventurous journeys at home and abroad, of observations during many years, in iron-works and mines, as well as in the various laboratories of nature, and of innumerable careful experiments, made often in ways and with instruments of his own ingenious contriving. As regards composition, he deprecates modestly any claim whatever to the charm of literary excellence or proficiency. It must be admitted that his facts are occasionally more abundant than obviously well assorted. They are never compelled to fill up a given space by means of "padding," or beaten out to a provoking degree of thinness, but on the other hand they are now and then crowded together somewhat heterogeneously, and we had almost said the ore undivided from the stony refuse or "slag." A juster account of the matter is that he has pursued his researches with so healthy an appetite and so cordial a zest, that he assumes unconsciously a like interest on the part of his readers, and takes them into his confidence accordingly to the extent of specifying all the details of his method, as well as the work accomplished—the poles and boards of the scaffolding, as well as the elevation and plan of the building. A book so constructed will possibly repel one class of readers, but it will attract another. It has already, we believe, had a large circulation, and is probably destined to be read more extensively still. Especially it will commend itself to those who like to feel as they read that they are making the acquaintance, not only of the author, but personally of the man, and who prefer when they study a subject to go through it gradually and slowly, as they might learn the geography of a country by tramping over it on foot, from one end to the other. In addition to illustrative drawings, one hundred and seventeen in number, Mr. Campbell initiates us into an original geological alphabet or system of shorthand, describes working models which he has had year after year in operation, reports incidentally many a feat (or failure) in sportsmanship, and thinks nothing of travelling to Land's End, or to Galway, or even to Norway or St. Petersburg, to test his conclusions.

The expression, "tool-marks and chips," is intended to apply to the traces left by the various terrestrial forces which from time to time have furrowed rocks with channels and grooves, or rounded and polished them, or split off from them great or small fragments, to be either carried away bodily to a distance or ground into gravel, or deposited as sand or as clay. If the question be asked what these forces are or were, the reply is, that by inspecting the chips you may draw sound and instructive inferences as to the processes which produced them. Heaps of black or shining dust under the smith's lathe point to the chisel and the file. The carpenter's sawdust and shavings imply the plane and the saw. So we understand our author intends to teach how, from the existing condition and texture of the earth's surface, to infer such tools as an iceberg or a glacier, and such natural engines as frost. Both in its theories and facts, indeed, this book may be looked upon as an elaborate and instructive trophy raised to commemorate the victories of frost, or perhaps more justly (indications of a devout spirit are by no means wanting) as a reverential commentary on that Old Testament strain of homage to the Creator, "Who can stand before His cold?" Though the title suggests heat as a topic of co-ordinate interest, by far the larger proportion of these two goodly volumes, is concerned with heat rather negatively than positively, the effects which follow when heat is present only in the very lowest degree, rather than when it takes the shape or rises to the potency of fire. The author of "Frost and Fire" is pre-eminently a man who thinks for himself. He is, however, quite at one in general with the tendency of all later geological investigation, to ascribe to other causes much which was once attributed to fire, or to refer the larger amount of direct igneous action on the crust of the globe, especially action of a sudden or a violent kind, to a period of time almost inconceivably remote. This view is not incompatible with a clear apprehension of the important, though by no means supreme,

functions which a high internal temperature is still held to discharge in the physical economy of the globe.

"Heat raised up hills from which sediment falls; it shatters the earth's crust, and heaves up the broken fragments, and thrusts up molten matter through openings so made; it raised up islands and continents and sea bottoms, and is raising them slowly still; it hurls projectiles away from the earth's surface, and it has probably worked in the same direction from the beginning. And this mighty force is manifest within a week's sail of the English coast; where its activity is often forgotten till some earthquake startles a sleeping town. It seems impossible to visit Iceland, and deny the importance of internal heat as a geological agent, or to revisit old haunts without recognising traces of extinct volcanic action everywhere."—Vol. I., p. 15.

It is not then because volcanoes or geysers are lost sight of, or respected less, that our attention is called to the other end of the thermometer a great deal more. Coinciding as he does with other observers, in ascribing principally to influences which have now long been operating, and still are—the existing distribution of land and water, and the present altitude and general configuration of the land—the particular contribution which Mr. Campbell makes to a popular knowledge of geology, is, in singling out and giving prominence to one of these influences as distinguished from the rest. Not a few readers who begin by being simply amused, will end by unfeignedly admiring the rare and indefatigable diligence with which he hunts his favourite among the forces of nature through all its phases over continent and island, and from one part of the compass to another.

Much has been said of late on the claims of heat, considered as a form of motion. Here, you are invited to contemplate the consequences of extreme and protracted cold. Freezing, you are constrained to admit, has played as real a part in the history of our planet as roasting or boiling. It may be said, moreover, to have had the advantage of the last word, or of having stamped its visible record more recently. For example, there is probably not a single acre of ground in these islands, indebted for its present form to crystallisation, or to melting and subsequent cooling. Outlines of hill and valley so produced originally, have been since modified and, for the most part, entirely transformed by various terrestrial agencies. One of the most considerable of these agencies remains to be added when you have enumerated the slow, gradual action of wind and of rain, and the mightier influence of river and of seas, wearing down hard strata as well as soft, and depositing as sediment in one direction, a bulk corresponding to that which they denuded and carried away in another. Long before the "blasts" of mining and road-making were thought of, the moisture hidden in invisible nooks and crannies were consolidating and expanding as it froze, and splitting and bursting the rocks. It was frost which, in regions where no glaciers now exist, once rolled along in deep and wide channels these river-like masses of viscous, slowly-moving ice, which gave out at their mouth a stream turbid with the clay ground down by the weight and friction, and which, bore on their bosom, along the whole length of their course, pebbles and fragments of stone. In countries where a frigid climate is constant, as in Greenland, frost loads the earth with a weight of ice many times thicker than St. Paul's is high, and while part of this remains, like a mantle perpetually worn, another part, sliding gradually coastward, breaks off in due time by its own weight, as it moves from the shore, and puts out to sea in gigantic flocks and fleets of ice-bergs, which go on ploughing and scoring the floor of the ocean till they melt in its waves. Who will gauge the power of machinery like this, or set limits to the quantity of work which may have been done by it during countless ages anterior to man? To say nothing for the present of theories, there is no want of facts bearing on this question. Indications of the nature and extent of glacial action in a former era, abound even on the ordinary track of tourists. For instance, the Caledonian Canal follows the line of a fissure or creek which runs across Scotland, but the waters of the lakes which it connects together, hide and fill up cavities which must have been scooped out by immense bodies of imperceptibly-moving ice, long after that colossal crevice had opened. There are not many British summits which rank higher than Ben Lawers (the toil and pleasure of scaling whose sides we shall remember as long as we live), but there was a time before the stupendous ice-plane had done its work when the place of the deep hollows underneath now known as Loch Tay and Glen Lyon, was occupied by lands of an elevation compared with which the existing mountain-top was so low down as to be like the bottom of a basin, of which they formed the edges or the sides. In the well-trodden territory of Snowdon, there are evidences both of marine submergence and

of intense heat, but also as appreciably of glaciers rounding the slaty bed over which they flowed to a lip-like smoothness, and leaving on other rocks indentations and ruts as plain as the mark of a cart-wheel, and throwing down in the valleys, when they were done with, the boulders and splinters of stone which were used as the graving-tool in this etching on the great scale. There is something in the singular appearance and situation of boulders both to puzzle the intellect and excite the imagination. William Wordsworth was not a geologist, but he saw and noted well how

"A huge stone is sometimes seen to lie  
Couched on the bald top of an eminence,  
Wonder to all who do the same espy,  
By what means it could thither come or whence,  
So that it seems a thing ended with sense,  
Like a sea-beast crawled forth upon a shelf  
Of sand or rock reposes there to sun itself."

In his lucid and condensed account of the "Scenery and Geology of Scotland," Mr. Archibald Geikie tells of a stonemason among the Carrick Hills who on being asked how he imagined that the hundreds of granite boulders in that district came to lie where they do, took a little time to reply, and at last gravely remarked, that he fancied, "when the Almighty flung the 'warld out, He maun hae putten thae stanes 'upon her to keep her steady.'"

Anecdotes or incidents of travel as amusing as this, are scattered thickly through the book which we are now reviewing. Instead of extracting any of these, however, we must mention another of its characteristic features. Assuming that in this and other countries which are now temperate, the climate was at some ancient epoch or epochs intensely cold, we may either suppose that dominion of frost to have extended over a much greater portion of the earth than at present, or to have been as local and partial as now, but not in the same place, that is with a different distribution of land and water, and a consequent different determination of such warm ocean currents as the Gulf-Stream, and such colder currents as set from the Poles. The former is the view entertained by the majority of contemporaneous geologists. The latter is defended with a great deal of collateral discussion and digressive narrative through no fewer than fifteen chapters of the work before us, and evidently gives it in the eyes of the writer its chief interest and value. The phenomena of what is called the glacial period in the eastern hemisphere may he thinks be quite sufficiently accounted for, without imagining the mean temperature of the globe to have been lower than it is at present. His faith in his own theory is not only shown by the patience of his surveys in several countries of Europe, and the ingenuity and number of his arguments. It has worked its way out from the inside of his book to the outside in the shape of an illustrative moulding, and a diagram besides, stamped on the cloth cover of each volume. Among other evidences which appear to him convincing, he relies much on the circumstance that so very many of the grooves and striations undoubtedly due to the rasping, gouging action of stones of various sizes carried by enormous masses of ice, follow, through the whole of Northern Europe, one uniform direction, namely from north-east to south-west. A vast glacial movement in that direction, was he believes brought to a close by the gradual elevation above the sea-level of what is now Lapland, to such parts of the Scandinavian peninsula as did not already exist as islands.

"These marks seem to prove that currents loaded with ice once flowed out of the Arctic basin, along the eastern side of mountains in Scandinavia, down the Baltic, over low lands in Russia, Germany, and Central Europe, past the Alps, and over low lands in the British Isles, moving generally from north-east to south-west. This supposed current is named the 'Baltic Current,' and was the equivalent of cold currents which now move on curves from polar to equatorial regions. Such currents move from Spitzbergen along the eastern coasts of Greenland and North America, to the banks of Newfoundland, and along the eastern coasts of Asia or Behring's Straits. As these cold currents carry cold climates southwards, so (it is argued) did the Baltic current, till it was turned aside by a rise of land in Northern Europe. As Greenland now is, so was the land above water in the Scandinavian peninsula when ice-bergs sailed over Sweden. As the sea-bottom now is off Labrador and Newfoundland, so were the low lands of Britain and France when submerged in the Baltic Current."

We have only room to add that our author's intimate and thorough knowledge of some of the most instructive aspects of external nature does not seem to have abated his interest or disturbed his faith in the yet grander realities which are unseen and eternal.

"Towards intelligent will, as the cause of causes, all roads tried have led, so far as this traveller was able to go. By this distant pole-star he set out to steer in the infinite darkness, which covers the unexplored ocean of truth on which he has ventured so far out of his depth; by this light he hopes to reach land in the end."—Vol. II., p. 564.

\* *Frost and Fire, Natural Engines, Tool Marks, and Chips: with Sketches taken at Home and Abroad.* By A TRAVELLER. Two Vols. (Edmonston and Douglas.)



## MATTHEW ARNOLD'S NEW POEMS.\*

Mr. Arnold is to be honoured for his resolution to be no mere holiday singer. "Chorus" "hymeneal, and triumphal chant," are not at all in his line; neither is Delight the sole object of his song. He aims at uttering, under poetic forms, something true and memorable; and must be set down as a serious and philosophical poet. In reading his pages for critical purposes, one always finds himself thrust upon the consideration of far other than merely literary questions. His earlier volumes abound in allusions to that sort of spiritual struggle through which some of the best minds of our time have been called to pass, and which has, in too many cases, ended in the opposite extremes of Positivism and Romanism—in the negation of the privileges of the Soul on the one hand, in the negation of the privileges of the Intellect on the other. In his poems we do not, however, catch glimpses of the struggle while in process, still less see anything of it on its logical and dogmatic side. But we see reflected, as in a mirror, the way of looking at things, the tone of thought and feeling, the ordinary and habitual moods of meditation, to which such a struggle leads in the mind of one who has not emerged from it victorious—not holding fast to his breast some hardly purchased fixed conclusion as its result and prize. Mr. Arnold is the voice of the intellectual melancholy—the speculative uncertainty, the spiritual discomfort, the unsatisfied longing for light, which are characteristic of a certain class of minds in our time.

Nor, though we believe there is a higher and happier mood to be attained, have we any wish to close Mr. Arnold's mouth when he is thus disposed to be barrenly speculative and unprofitably sad; some of his earlier poems composed in this vein of meditation are among his best, and rank only next below "In Memoriam" and those of Wordsworth's shorter poems, to which they are in spirit akin, and therefore naturally to be compared. We will not hazard the stock quotations about philosophy being in his rhymes "wedded to immortal verse," and "musical as 'is Apollo's lute'"; but we will avow our belief that very rarely has high thought fashioned for itself such a perfect body and vesture of words—words close-fitting and gorgeous as a corselet of steel—words clear, resonant, and musical as the waters of some rippling streamlet—as is to be found in Mr. Arnold's "Morality," "Self-dependence," and some other of the poems in his second volume.

But when Mr. Arnold seeks to furnish anything like answer or redress for the spiritual dissatisfaction and bewilderment which he knows so well how to express poetically, and by force of sympathy to evoke in others, he seems to us altogether to fail. His distinctest suggestion is that if we cannot find a remedy, we may find a refuge.

"Weary of myself, and sick of asking  
What I am and what I ought to be,"

there is borne to his ear the soothing, strengthening oracle,

"Resolve to be thyself, and know that he  
Who finds himself, loses his misery."

Here we would fain remind Mr. Arnold of two things: first, that they who may most emphatically be said to have found and to be their true selves, are not necessarily of the highest order of spirits; and secondly, that they are very rarely those who have consciously made search. Some we must all have known, persons of a singular completeness and totality of nature, who seem to be all that they were ever meant to be, to achieve all that it was possible for them to do, spirits in which there is no divorce between aspiration and performance, who are never saddened and demoralised by the sense of failure and the crushing weight of conscious inability. Well-constituted, happy, and enviable souls are these; but not among these does society find its heroes and martyrs. Higher far is the life of those who with bleeding feet follow over moor and fen, through brake and briar, the white garments of an unattainable Ideal, fleeing ever before them, even though death close around an unsuccessful quest. And as to the second point, it is not generally by exploring the limits of our own possibilities, and consciously restraining within those limits all aspiration and effort, that these fortunate individuals have attained to this oneness and (so far as it goes) perfectness of life and character, and to the inner harmony and peace which are its immediate fruits. They have not generally been thoughtful self-analysts; but persons of a remarkable *unself-consciousness*, who have "found themselves" on endeavouring to conform to some higher law. True it is, as Mr. Arnold might urge, that to know the true law of our being we must know ourselves, and that to know ourselves is to know the true

law of our being. But as an actual fact, so far as our observation goes, those who have begun at this end, with seeking to *know* and so to *be* themselves, have too often failed, and remained seekers unto the end. While those who have struck us as presenting the phenomenon of a character nearly sound, complete, and flawless, a life in which law and impulse exactly coincide, have been they who *began* by recognising and submitting to a Law which they did *not* find within, a Law external to themselves and authoritatively imposed. We will point no moral; we speak only of a fact. So that after all, Mr. Arnold's oracular dictum would not seem to furnish quite so safe an anchorage for the soul—quite so secure a refuge from doubt, distrust, and a thousand other forms of spiritual uneasiness and sickness, as he would fain have us believe.

We have lingered long over this point, because any notice of Mr. Arnold's works which made no reference to that intellectual melancholy which gives the key-note to so many of his poems, and to the personal philosophy of life with which he seeks to combat and vanquish it, would be incomplete indeed. Not wholly unconnected with this melancholy is that dissatisfaction with modern life which is so continually expressed in his verses. He is never tired of denouncing our joylessness, yet frivolity—our busy activity conjoined with an utter uncertainty and confusion in our aims. He sighs for other days in which "life ran gaily as the silver 'Thames'"—days in which men lived calm and unhurried lives, in which great actions were still possible, actions in which the poet might find themes for noble songs. We don't understand all this; but to these and similar complainings Mr. Arnold's muse is very prone to revert. Still less do we understand the Heathenish and Pantheistic phraseology into which Mr. Arnold is very apt to slide; and which seems to us unpleasantly consistent with the general spirit of his philosophy. We would, however, in justice to him, warn our readers that the passages we quote below are more strongly illustrative of the author's tendency to use language of an equivocal character (of course we do not quote them for that reason, but for their poetical merits), than any others in the volume before us, to which we must now turn our more exclusive attention.

The longest poem in the volume, based on the old story of the philosopher Empedocles—

"Empedocles ardentem Aetnam frigidus  
Insultat."

—is a very old acquaintance of ours. "I cannot deny myself the pleasure," says Mr. Arnold, "of saying that I reprint (I cannot say 'republish,' for it was withdrawn from circulation before fifty copies were sold) 'this poem at the request of a man of genius, 'whom it had the honour and good fortune to 'interest,' Mr. Robert Browning. Of those original fifty purchasers we were a fraction. At the time we took the liberty of thinking that Empedocles, though rich in evidences of power, was, as a whole, an ineffective performance; and that opinion we now, notwithstanding the splendid anapæces under which it reappears, are not quite prepared to surrender. It seems to us lacking in dramatic interest. There is nothing to lead up to its tragic catastrophe—nothing in Empedocles' vapid meditations which suffices to account for his stern resolution to perish. In his long and wearisome rhymed discourse to Pausanias, he passes in review such topics as man's thirst for happiness and its unreasonableness—the utter vanity of human wishes and expectations—the childishness of imputing to gods, some hostile, others friendly, our weal and woe—the groundlessness of our belief that there are gods at all, and that there remains for us an immortality of bliss to compensate for our unhappiness here. He then consoles his friend with the reflection that after all life need yield but moderate bliss; (that is to say, we presume, that a wise man will ask nothing more); and that so much every life can be made to yield. All this is uttered in language cold, tame, and passionless; in verse which is utterly monotonous and unmusical. Then, having got rid of his friend, Empedocles breaks out in a magnificent passage, for the sake of which we would on no account wish the poem unwritten; and which, we frankly own, goes far to explain and justify Empedocles' suicide, and to upset all we have said—a passage in which the lines fairly heave and glow with the feeling natural to the situation, and conceived in the highest strain of translucent philosophical thinking:—

"But mind—but thought—

If these have been the master part of us—  
Where will they find their parent element?  
What will receive them, who will call them home?  
But we shall still be in them, and they in us,  
And we shall be the strangers of the world,  
And they will be our lords, as they are now;  
And keep us prisoners of our consciousness,  
And never let us clasp and feel the All

But through their forms, and modes, and stifling veils.  
And we shall be unsatisfied as now,  
And we shall feel the agony of thirst,  
The ineffable longing for the life of life  
Baffled for ever; and still thought and mind  
Will hurry us with them on their homeless march,  
Over the unallied unopening earth,  
Over the unrecognising sea; while air  
Will blow us fiercely back to sea and earth,  
And fire repel us from its living waves.  
And then we shall unwillingly return  
Back to this meadow of calamity,  
This uncongenial place, this human life;  
And in our individual human state  
Go through the sad probation all again,  
To see if we will poise our life at last,  
To see if we will now at last be true  
To our own only true, deep-buried selves,  
Being one with which we are one with the whole  
world;

Or whether we will once more fall away  
Into some bondage of the flesh or mind,  
Some slough of sense, or some fantastic maze  
Forg'd by the imperious lonely thinking-power.  
And each succeeding age in which we are born  
Will have more peril for us than the last;  
Will goad our senses with a sharper spur,  
Will fret our minds to an intenser play,  
Will make ourselves harder to be discern'd.  
And we shall struggle awhile, gasp and rebel;  
And we shall fly for refuge to past times,  
Their soul of unworn youth, their breath of greatness;  
And the reality will pluck us back,  
Knead us in its hot hand, and change our nature.  
And we shall feel our powers of effort flag,  
And rally them for one last fight, and fail;  
And we shall sink in the impossible strife,  
And be astray for ever."

It will be noticed how strongly the "Be Thyself" doctrine is reasserted in these noble lines. Empedocles then flings himself into the crater. We are sorry not to be able to speak more favourably of a poem by one for whom we have often expressed no stinted admiration; but not even Mr. Browning's great name can make us surrender our right of private judgment, and believe that this poem will ever enhance Mr. Arnold's fame.

Nor do the shorter poems rouse in us so warm an enthusiasm, as some to which we have referred. The best of them are the sonnets, and one of them we extract.

## "IMMORTALITY."

"Foil'd by our fellow-men, depress'd, outworn,  
We leave the brutal world to take its way,  
And, Patient! in another life, we say,  
The world shall be thrust down, and we up-borne!"

"And will not, then, the immortal armies-corn  
The world's poor, routed leavins; or will they,  
Who fall'd under the heat of this life's day,  
Support the fervours of the heavenly morn?"

"No, no! the energy of life may be  
Kept on after the grave, but not begun;  
And he who flagg'd not in the earthly strife,

"From strength to strength advancing—only he,  
His soul well-knit, and all his battles won,  
Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life."

The poems in unrhymed metres we confess we do not like. Not all the fine elegiac feeling of "Rugby Chapel" and "Heine's Grave," can redeem the effect of the "detestable dance" of the metre in which they are composed. We linger over some of the lines to ask ourselves, Has Mr. Arnold lost his sense of rhythm, and of tune in words? Why, compared with his own "Wordsworth's Grave," such poems as these are as a faded *Père-la-Chaise* chaplet of *immortelles*, gathered on Parnassus centuries ago, to a garland of fresh spring flowers watered by the dews of the morning. We implore Mr. Arnold not to go on peddling over these literary experiments and classical imitations. Not so did his honoured German master, Heine, attain to be the Aristophanes of the modern world. Like him, Mr. Arnold has something of his own—something new, and true, and valuable—to say to his contemporaries; and like Heine, he must (taking counsel from himself, by the way) "resolve to be himself"—to use the phrase of his own age and people, and cast his unutterably stale, flat, dull, and unprofitable Dactylic Trimeter Catalectic measures, at once and for ever to the winds. Lest our objection to them should be supposed to have its root in the "Dissidence of Dissent," and to be part and parcel of our well-known want of "sweetness and light," we will add that we object to them not on *a priori* grounds as being foreign to the genius of the English tongue, but because, judging from all the attempts we have seen, they are utterly unmanageable in any language whatsoever in which the rhythm of a verse is measured by accent and not by quantity, and inevitably have an uncouth and inharmonious effect.

## SHEMITIC THEOLOGY.\*

Mr. Saphir describes his object in writing this book in the following words: "The relation of Scripture (by Scripture he explains himself 'to mean the writing of Moses and the 'Prophets) to Jesus,—the Messiah of Israel,

\* *Christ and the Scriptures.* By the R.V. ADOLPH SAPHIR, B.A. (London: Morgan and Chase.)

\* *New Poems.* By MATTHEW ARNOLD, (Macmillan.)



"and the Saviour of the world, and to the Holy Ghost, whose it is to glorify Christ, is the chief subject of the following pages." Mr. Saphir complains, justly we think, of the prevalent neglect of the Old Testament, and the tendency of modern Christian belief to loosen away from its historic moorings in Judaism and dwindle into a sentimental gaze on abstractions. Accordingly he seeks to show not only that Christianity is unintelligible, except as viewed through the interpreting medium of Jewish history and prophecy, but that the earlier Scriptures do contain, if we will only look for it, the substance of Christianity. This is an attractive and promising programme,—how is it carried out? So far as we can see the only relation between Christ and the earlier Scriptures which Mr. Saphir fairly establishes, is that Christ was a Jew, and that His discourses and conversations and meditations and prayers are full of direct quotations and indirect allusions to passages in the Old Testament, and that the Old Testament contains a number of passages which, according to certain principles of interpretation, are to be regarded as dim foreshadowings or definite predictions of the events of his life and the nature of his work. The analogous expressions and statements of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures explain one another:—"You cannot read the 'New Testament' without using the 'Old' as a dictionary."

When this "relation" between Jesus and the Elder Scriptures has been sufficiently illustrated Mr. Saphir proceeds to discourse of the second part of his theme—the relation of Scripture to the Holy Ghost—in illustration of which he reproduces, with plentiful use of notes of unutterable admiration and triumphant interrogation, some well-worn complimentary rhapsodies about the "Sublime Doctrine" of the Bible,—its predictions, "marvellous both on account of their comprehensive grandeur and on account of their circumstantial and minute detail";—the "marvellous peculiarity" of its isolation from all other books, in regard to its inexhaustible depth, heavenly simplicity, and other well-known superlative qualities,—its wonderful preservation—its world-wide Catholicity. Then to complete this portion of his subject he brings a chapterful of arguments to show that while the various writers of the inspired book retained their individualities yet they were not the real authors of the books they wrote, but the Holy Ghost, and consequently every word and phrase carries a certificate of infallibility. In justice to Mr. Saphir, we must add that he expresses himself on all these matters with perfect and indeed admirable lucidity, often with real eloquence, that he shows a remarkably copious knowledge of texts, and writes with an earnestness and force which carry the reader on so smoothly that he does not care to pause on the way and see what a well-beaten track it is that he is passing along. Mr. Saphir's earnestness and positiveness of statement, however, sometimes lead him into extravagance, as when he launches this bolt against Socinianism,—"This single word of Christ ['If any man thirst, &c.] manifests Him either 'as the Lord God or a blasphemer';—or when, confusing two totally different significations of the word *light*, he says, "In the Great Day it will be seen that prophecy throws more light on history than history on prophecy";—or when he extols the Hebrew language as "the language of our soul's life," because we say *Amen* in our prayers, and *Hallelujah* in our songs, and call heaven *Jerusalem*!

We cannot profess to be satisfied with the way in which Mr. Saphir treats the subject which he announces. We do not expect that a *reclame* of a few popular sermons should contain an exhaustive or even a systematic treatment of such a vast and profound subject,—nor do we need Mr. Saphir's prefatory note to this effect to guard us against such an unreasonable expectation. But we do expect that the grand outlines of the argument should be suggested, and we think it is positively mischievous to "let down" a great subject by such feeble and ineffective treatment of it. The Old Testament is surely something better than a Dictionary to explain the old, and there would be a living vital connection between Christ and the Elder Scriptures though the New contained no quotations from or allusions to the Old, and though the element of prediction were quite left out of the writings of the Jewish prophets. One single expression of Paul's suggests more on this point than the whole of Mr. Saphir's volume—"the law was a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ." The grand educational scheme of the Old Covenant—the mode in which all the experiences of individual family and national life contributed to prepare for a Universal Church—the transition from the crude, sensual ideas of God and life, and duty and destiny, to the

spirituality of Christ's life and of apostolic teaching, and how the forms and types of the altar and temple, and the teaching and discipline of priests, kings, and prophets, helped to effect this transition—all these most essential considerations, and others akin to them, Mr. Saphir does not even hint at. Instead of this we are urged to love and diligently to read the Jewish Scriptures by the feeble and somewhat sentimental appeal that they were "Christ's favourite book! Christ's only book! the book 'He always read and quoted'; His guide and 'companion during life; His meditation and 'comfort in His sufferings and on the cross.'"

Mr. Saphir will probably attribute our dissatisfaction to the *Japhetic* rather than *Shemitic* type of our Christianity. He complains that—

"The truths of the New Testament have been often converted into Japhetic abstractions, in the well-meant hope of making them thereby accessible, plausible, and practical to the occidental mind. But in reality the essence of the Cross is the ultimate source of this procedure. 'Salvation is of the Jews'; and to Gentilise (Platonise) Jewish facts and ideas is to falsify the Gospel, in order to please the *Greeks* who desire wisdom. Our theology (even that of believers) is far too abstract, unhistorical; looking at doctrines logically, instead of viewing them in connection with the history of the kingdom and the Church. It is Japhetic, not Shemitic; it is Roman, logical, well-arranged, methodised, and scheduled; not Eastern according to the spirit and method of Scripture."—P. 75.

And again,—

"Japheth cannot be blessed except by abiding in the tents of Shem. The tents of their own making afford no safety and shelter."—P. 193.

There is doubtless some truth and justice in these strictures on some of our theology, but on the whole we rather approve of Japheth's habit of getting at the essence and philosophy of facts and dogmas, rather than resting satisfied with the undistilled concretions which Shem prefers; and we take it as rather an unkind and unbrotherly act on Shem's part to enter Japheth's palaces with a writ of ejectment, and disturb him in that contemplation of "the infinite factor in man's intellectual life, independent of the finite," which is certainly one of the functions assigned to him by God Himself.

It should not be forgotten that "the fulness of the times" when Christ appeared, refers to a preparation that had been going on in the Gentile mind as well as the Jewish for the advent of Messiah. The fusion of Greek, Roman, and Jewish culture is less marked as an epoch in the history of the world than it deserves to be because it is overshadowed by the greater event which preceded and caused it. But it is no less true that modern thought is a product of all these influences, and that the Gentile and Platonic colouring of Christian theology is a necessary development of the life of Christian humanity. Therefore we would welcome the philosophic seers who bring their reasonings and abstractions, their high musings and deep speculations, and lay them with reverence upon the altar of the temple. If they do sometimes utter wild words, let them not be spurned, but gently brought back to the history and the facts upon which they must ultimately rest with the most simple-minded of their brethren.

We need not follow Mr. Saphir into the second portion of his book. We will admit that he puts the doctrine of verbal inspiration in as forcible and unobjectionable a way as possible; but being sons of Japheth, we do not like the doctrine under any modifications. Mr. Saphir is, however, quite mistaken in supposing that therefore we are insensible to the importance of words, and the inferences that may be drawn from single expressions. This has nothing to do with the question. Indeed, we think that the "microscopic examination" which he speaks of is likely to be timorously undertaken when the observer looks through so highly-coloured and powerfully-refracting a lens as the theory of verbal inspiration. But whatever value we may attach to words, mere words and phrases and expressions are a feeble basis on which to build any great edifice of thought or trust. The bread of life is no better than a stone if it cannot be assimilated and made our own. Mr. Saphir, with all his earnestness and acuteness, fails to convince and impress us as we fain would be convinced and impressed by so excellent and well-informed a Christian teacher, because he rests his doctrine too exclusively on a substratum of texts, and does not pause long enough before any one text to reach the spirit and life of it. For, let it be well understood that a habit of too profuse quotation from Scripture may rightfully be distasteful to a deeply-religious nature, whose profound reverence for Scripture is offended by a hasty skimming over its surface, and prefers to linger in one spot long enough to sound some of its depths. It is a hard fate to be suffocated by a crowding mass of words, even though they are words of Scripture. Mr. Saphir's theology, we fear, is suffering to some extent from this

cause, and while this is the case his influence as a Christian teacher must be enfeebled, however strong and vehement his statements of dogma may be. We think he has yet much to learn from his despised brother Japheth.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Spenser's Faery Queen.* Book I. Edited by G. W. KITCHEN, M.A. (Clarendon Press Series.) This is the first of a series of reprints of classic English authors, "designed to meet the wants of students in English literature." Each volume is to be as nearly as possible uniform in shape, size, and price; and each will contain a biographical and literary preface, and elucidatory notes. The series begins well with the choicest part of "our sage and serious poet" Spenser's greatest poem. Milton, who so characterises Spenser, adds, "whom I dare be known to think a better teacher than 'Scotus or Aquinas.'" Mr. Kitchen's work as editor is admirably performed. The explanatory notes and glossary clear up all difficulties in the text, and the preface gives exactly the information required to enable the student to read the poem with intelligence and sympathy. Spenser's great work may be studied as a model of pure and stately English; and it is almost necessary so to study it before its beauties as a poem and work of high art can be understood. Like *Banyan's* allegory, its pictures and tales can fascinate the mind though the interior meanings are not noticed. Prince Arthur, with his knights, is for Spenser, as he is for so many of our poets, the fountain-head of poetical conception—the monarch of that faery region to which poets resort for the loveliest types and impersonations of human character. These impersonations haunt our literature; they are parables which all writers who speak of good and evil with any fire or fancy are likely to introduce, to give vigour and refinement to their musings or moralisings. No training can be regarded as very complete which does not include some knowledge of this region of poetry and parable. At present the Red Cross Knight is, we are afraid, better known by Calcutt's glee than by Spenser's poem; and probably Una, guarded by her faithful lion, would suggest a well-known Art Union picture more generally than the journey and adventures of the heavenly virgin Truth, guarded by untutored strength—the encounter with Kirkrapin, the robber of churches, and Sansloy, the lawless Saracen. We trust that Mr. Kitchen's edition will do much to encourage the study of these magnificent creations of the greatest allegorical poet the world has yet seen, and that glee and pictures will not long be suffered to remain the most popular and best-known representatives of the dramatic personæ of his poem.

*Letters of Miss Frances Rolleston, of Kewick, writer of Mazzaroth, &c., &c., &c.* Edited by CAROLINA DENT. (London: Rivington.) Miss Rolleston was a lady of uncommon energy of spirit and intellectual vivacity. She was an enthusiastic student of language, and was especially versed in Hebrew. She formed a theory that "the signs of the Zodiac were all emblems to the glory of Messiah, instead of the nonsense usually attached to them"; and to the elucidation and establishment of this she devoted the labour of many years. She also actively interested herself in the Christian and benevolent schemes characterising this century. She had intended to write a series of autobiographical sketches; and these would certainly have been interesting, not only on account of her associations with literary and philanthropic persons, but even more on account of the freshness and vigour of her own mental processes. Her intention was, however, only very partially fulfilled; and this volume of selections from her correspondence is published instead. It can never supply the place of the unfinished sketches. The volume has no unity; it consists of 642 closely printed octavo pages of letters, with very little narrative, and is likely to weary rather than interest. An interesting small volume might be made out of this bulky one.

*Essays and Discourses on Popular and Standard Themes.* By T. W. TOZER. (Elliot Stock.) Twelve sermons of fair average merit dedicated by the author to the congregation of which he is the pastor. We are quite unable to see what there is to distinguish the essays from the discourses, or both from sermons, except the heading prefixed to each.—*Poems.* By CLAUDE LAKE. (A. W. Bennett.) Mr. Lake is too fond of alliteration. These two lines are almost as puzzling as the "Swim swan swim, &c." of our childhood—

"Weeping, weary, did I wander  
Through the world's wide weird wood."

There are pretty fancies in some of the pieces, but few are free from the blamish alluded to.—*The Inner Life.* A Poem. By WILLIAM TIDD MATSON. Second Edition. (Elliot Stock.) An attempt, very fairly carried out, to present the progressive phases of the Christian life in continuous stanzas, of similar structure to "In Memoriam."—*Words of Comfort for Parents Bereaved of their Children.* Edited by WILLIAM LOGAN. Third Edition Enlarged. (Nisbet and Co.) Five or six years ago we welcomed this book. Since then several original contributions from eminent authors have been added. It is a perfect compendium of the thought of the best minds on such topics as consolation, infant salvation, &c., and will be a real solace to many a mourner by the considerations to which it gives prominence.—*The Bible and Working People.* By ALEXANDER WALLACE, D.D. Seventh Thousand



(Oliphaunt and Co.) These lectures first appeared in 1852, having been first delivered by Dr. Wallace in Bradford at the Mechanics' Institute on Sunday afternoons, where they produced much good. They are specially intended for those who are looking for evidences of the truth of revelation. To such, whether among the working or other classes, they will be read with avidity and much satisfaction.—*Questions of the Day*. Four addresses delivered by the Rev. J. C. MILLER, D.D., the Rev. J. BARDLEY, M.A., the Rev. W. CADMAN, M.A., the Rev. E. BAYLEY, B.D., on The Atonement, Absolution, The Lord's Supper, and Future Punishment. (Seeley and Co.) The treatment of these subjects is of course "Evangelical," and strongly anti-everything else. The last paper, however, by Mr. Bayley, is distinguished by thoughtfulness and liberality.—*Thomas Shillito, the Quaker Missionary*. By WILLIAM TALLACK. (S. W. Partridge.) This is a most valuable piece of Christian biography. It would be more so if Mr. Tallack had confined himself to biography and left moralising alone. Shillito's life was full of adventure, and this record is wonderfully stimulating. We have only praise for the manner in which it has been written, with the exception alluded to.

Messrs. F. Warne and Co. are successfully catering, even at this holiday season, for the entertainment of the young. They have just brought out, in demy quarto, another of *Aunt Louisa's London Toy Books*, entitled *The Seaside*, which can hardly fail of being highly popular with our young friends. It contains a dozen pictures of familiar scenes at the seaside—such as "Bathing in the Sea," "Playing on the Sands," "A Donkey-ride," "The Return from Fishing"—drawn by the first artists, got up in the best style of colour-printing, and interpreted by simple letter-press descriptions in large type. It will be an unfailing source of interest to children after their day's pleasure on the sands, or to remind them afterwards at home of past enjoyments.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Tracts for the Day. No. V. The Real Presence (Longmans). The Globe Atlas of Europe; New Poems. By Matthew Arnold (Macmillan and Co.). The New Creation. By John Mills; Preparing for Home. By Jonathan Watson; The Man of Sorrows (E. Stock). The Poetical Works of Caroline Bowles Southey; Memoir of W. E. Aytoun. By Theodore Martin (W. Blackwood and Sons). Choosing. A Poem; Sketches by the Wayside. By T. Herbert; The Vernons of Holly Mount; The Doom of the Gods of Hellas, and other Poems. By A. H. W. Ingram (A. W. Bennett). Capital Punishment, dedicated to the Church (F. B. Kitts). Murby's Excelsior Reader. No. VI.; David, the King of Israel. By F. W. Krummacher, D.D. (T. and T. Clark). Paris Guide. Deuxieme partie; La Vie (S. Low and Co.). Auvergne: its Thermo-mineral Springs, &c. (Hardwicke). Gownal's Guide to Paris (Hamilton and Co.).

## Miscellaneous News.

**THE REFORM BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.**—The Boundary Commissioners under the Reform Bill have held several informal meetings in anticipation of the passing of the bill, and it is thought that by the time the Royal assent is given they will have devised the machinery for carrying out the objects of the measure.

**THE CHATHAM AND DOVER RAILWAY.**—The House of Lords' committee have now passed the clauses of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's Finance Bill, and will order it to be reported. Its leading feature is that the directors are empowered to issue 600,000*l.* of debenture stock, to rank after debentures, but before preference shares, subject to the consent of three-fourths of the proprietors of preference stocks being given. The arrangement is thus almost identical with that which the Great Eastern Company have succeeded in getting Parliament to sanction.

**MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.**—At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London on Wednesday, Lord Derby, in acknowledging the principal toast, said he trusted that the great and overwhelming question of Parliamentary Reform being put aside, and having been the means of terminating for a considerable period of time any agitation for future changes, Parliament would feel itself at liberty to devote its attention—and he could answer for it the Government would devote its most zealous attention—to the introduction of various commercial, social, and moral matters which loudly call for reformation, and from which the attention of Parliament has been diverted by other questions of a more interesting and exciting character. Mr. Disraeli said he had seen several monopolies terminated in his time, and recently the "monopoly of Liberalism"; and when the present hubbub has subsided nothing more terrible will be discovered to have occurred than that the Tory party has resumed its natural functions in the government of the country—for what was the Tory party unless it represented "national feeling"?

**LONGEVITY.**—Springhead, nestling in a lovely valley of flowers and blushing fruit, sinuous with acres of watercresses, has long been a popular resort of Londoners; for apart from its natural attractions, there was an aged female, Mrs. Clayton, mother of the proprietress on the north side of the stream, that every visitor desired to see. She was born in January 1760, and until lately assisted her daughter, Mrs.

Arthur. Her health was uniformly good: she generally rose at six a.m. and retired at nine p.m., and walked often to Gravesend, a distance of three miles, without apparent fatigue. This she did within two months of her disease. On the third ult., while engaged in the cresshouse, she was seized with a trembling fit—the precursor of dissolution—from which time she gradually sank, until Sunday, the 14th, when, after taking an affectionate leave of her family, she closed her eyes as if for sleep, and gently passed away, aged 107 years and seven months.—*City Press*.

**FATAL ACCIDENTS.**—An omnibus was overturned near the Hampstead-road on Sunday, one of the King's-cross line from the Eagle at Camden-town to the Elephant and Castle. The accident happened on turning the sharp corner from Charrington-street into Goldington-crescent. The spot is a dangerous one, but the accident was due to a worn-out wheel. The vehicle was full inside and out, and several of the passengers were a good deal hurt.—At Penrith, on Monday, a retired physician, Dr. Allison, shot himself in his library, and was found lying dead on the floor. Another physician, Dr. Jackson, residing in the same town, when informed of the occurrence, threw up his arms in astonishment, fell back, and expired in the arms of a visitor.—On Wednesday, two young men, respectively named Finemore and Prideaux, went on to the rocks at Polzeath, Cornwall, for the purpose of bathing. They had hardly jumped into the water, which covered them to the waist, when a heavy wave took them both off their legs, and carried them out to sea. A festival was being held on the beach, and it is estimated that 2,000 persons were present when the unfortunate men were drowned. A shocking accident is reported from Malvern. Master Fred. Potter had gone there with his friends, and when near St. Ann's Well commenced running down the incline, a custom with tourists. He was unaware of a fearful chasm under him (a stone quarry), and fell over a mass of rock a distance of forty feet. His father (a solicitor) picked him up, but he was unconscious, and he has since died.

**THE SHEFFIELD OUTRAGES.**—The report of Messrs. Overend, Barstow, and Chance, to the Royal Commissioners at Sheffield, has been published. It is confined to a summary of the results without the expression of opinion. The examiners, however, state very decidedly that the success of their inquiry was due to their power to grant indemnity for crimes, and that without that power no important disclosures would have been made. The London Trades Council, at a special meeting, have passed the following resolution:—"That this Council, having heard of Broadhead's re-admission into the Saw Grinders' Society, feels bound to express its surprise and indignation at such a gross insult being offered to the public generally, and to the trade societies especially, and to declare that the societies in the metropolis can hold no further correspondence with that society while Broadhead remains a member of it." The resolution was carried unanimously. The *Sheffield Independent* states that several trades of that town are making arrangements for the holding of their meetings apart from public-houses, and that several of the leaders in those societies are members of the Chamber of Industry.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD CAIRNS.**—On Friday Lord Cairns and family left Murthly Castle, in a carriage and pair, accompanied by Mrs. Graham, wife of Mr. Graham, M.P. for Glasgow, for the purpose of enjoying a picnic in the grounds of Stobhall. On reaching the entrance-gate one of the horses took fright, shied, and brought the carriage into such violent contact with one of the gate-posts that the carriage-pole broke, and the horses again dashed against one of the gate-posts. The coachman and one of the sons of Lord Cairns, a youth about seven years, who had been seated beside the coachman, were forcibly thrown to the ground, where they lay insensible. Meanwhile, the horses, with the shattered vehicle and its frightened inmates, went off at a furious rate along the avenue. The avenue takes an abrupt turn, and Lord Cairns knew that unless this turn was taken, the carriage would be dashed over a precipice of considerable height. He therefore, with great presence of mind, and considerable danger to himself, crept to the front of the carriage, and with the aid of his umbrella got hold of the reins, and controlled the horses so far that the turn was taken with safety. The animals rushed on past Stobhall House and stables, and were rapidly nearing another precipice, when his lordship by a great effort succeeded in drawing them into a hedge, where the carriage upset. Happily none of the party were seriously injured, although of course the ladies were much alarmed.

**THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE ON THURSDAY.**—The scene in the House of Commons on Thursday, when the Lords' amendments came on for consideration, almost equalled in interest and importance that presented on any other occasion during this eventful and changeable session. A House of Commons so densely crowded on the 8th of August was itself a sight almost unprecedented. The side galleries were not quite so fully occupied as on great field-days, but upon the floor every seat was taken on the Liberal side. Mr. Brand himself, who was one of the reappearances, had never sent out so sharp, urgent, and almost peremptory crack of the whip as his successor, Mr. Grenfell Glynn. No one was allowed to leave town without saying where he could be communicated with, and the telegraph wires were employed with little cessation in bringing back members to town. The Ministerial back benches were not quite so well filled; but the division-lists showed that there were a lot of men who did not want to hear the debate, but who would take care

to be within sound of the division-bell. The Peers' seats were something of their aspect during former debates. Earl Russell, Earl Granville, Lord Houghton, Lord Colville of Culross, and other members of the Upper House, remained to hear the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement of the intention of the Government upon the Lords' amendments. How deeply the Lords' amendments had stirred the country was shown by the presentation of numerous petitions from the City of London and other places, praying the House not to agree to them.—*Correspondent of Scotsman*.

**BITTER-BEER AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.**—Bitter-beer has secured two gold medals to England alone, to say nothing of those accorded to Belgium, Germany, and France. No other fermented liquor has received such honour, not even champagne, which carries away neither Grand Prix nor gold medal. Placards of the "Bières Anglaises" stare upon the eye at all the approaches to the palace, in all its purlieus; and gird the building round, moreover, like a belt. No matter to what nation any given restaurant or café in the outer circle of the palace or in the park chances to belong, there you may find bitter-beer. Mussulmans (I hope they are not doing wrong) imbibe "le pale-ale"; the Nubians in charge of the Pasha's Egyptian camels drink it; so do the whole tribe of Orientals in the Egyptian "okel"; the Mamelukes on guard at the "Salamlik," the doorkeepers of the temple of Edfou, and the muezzin of the Turkish mosque. The Tunisian musicians and the Tunisian barber abandon for it their coffee; the Chinese jugglers and gardeners and the Chinese ladies even—namely, A-Lei and A-Rohce—neglect the cup which cheers without inebriating for one which is of a different character. Algerian Jews, the "moujiks" at the Czar's stables and at the Russian restaurant, have developed the same taste. The Swedes appear to show a preference for Scotch ale; the Swiss seem to distribute their favours equally between the paler variety and "chéri gobelar" (sherry-cobbler). Even the Yankees drink more beer than "smashes" or "cocktails," the Spaniards more beer than "flor de naranja" or "agua de Cebada," and the Italians more beer, again, than "vino d'Asti" or chocolate. The Champ de Mars is in fact one vast beer-garden. Carls laden with beer deliver daily their hundreds of barrels at the cellars beneath the outer circle of the Exhibition building, and at the height of the day some thousands of glasses charged with our own British beverage are being raised to parched lips at one and the same moment. The result of all this is obvious; or what is the use of industrial exhibitions? A few years hence bitter-beer will be the popular drink of half the nations on the face of the globe. According to the theories of certain philologists, the English language in time (precise period not stated) will be the universal tongue; it is just as probable now that bitter beer will become the universal beverage. The world is destined to be overrun by our liquor and our lingo.—*Correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Cleanings.

During the last week thirty-three wrecks have been reported, making for the present year a total of 1,697.

Last week a woman named Mary Henderson died at one of the hospitals in Beverley, at the age of 166 years.

At a negro ball, in lieu of "not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

A bore, meeting Douglas Jerrold, said, "Well, what's going on to-day?" Jerrold said, darting past the inquirer, "I am."

The thieves of London now invade the provinces in organised detachments. Some 200 lately left London in a body for Portsmouth fair, and the police authorities telegraphed the unwelcome news to Portsmouth.

**A NEW OPENING FOR TALENT.**—An advertisement, of which the following is a translation, appears in a Brussels paper:—"Wanted, a well-dressed man, of good breeding, who has already some pecuniary means, to talk with people in a photographic saloon."

**WARMTH OF SNOW.**—Much controversy existed as to the warmth imparted to the earth by a covering of snow, until M. Bussingault, during the winter of 1861-2, found that a thermometer plunged in snow to the depth of four inches sometimes marked nine degrees of heat greater than at the surface.

**FALLING OF A METEORIC STONE.**—It is reported that a meteoric stone, weighing 28*lbs.*, has fallen in the parish of Almeley, near the town of Kingtop, Herefordshire, and scores of people are daily flocking from all parts to see it. It fell about midnight during a recent storm, penetrating the ground to the depth of 2 ft. 4 in.

**THE QUEEN'S PARTIALITY FOR BALMORAL.**—Her Majesty writes in her journal at Balmoral, October 13, 1856:—"Every year my heart becomes more fixed in this dear Paradise, and so much more now that all has become my dearest Albert's own creation, own work, own building, own laying out, as at Osborne, that his great taste and the impress of his dear hand have been stamped everywhere."

**THE RELIGION OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.**—Of the deceased Presidents of the United States, Washing-



ton, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor, were Episcopalians; Jefferson, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams, were Unitarians; Jackson, Polk, and Lincoln, were Presbyterians; Van Buren was of the Dutch Reformed Church. The surviving Presidents are Fillmore, a Unitarian; Pierce, a Trinitarian Congregationalist; Buchanan, an Episcopalian; and the present Chief Magistrate Johnson, who is a Presbyterian.

**A SELF-DENYING ARCHBISHOP.**—A recent circular of the Cardinal Archbishop of Besançon to his clergy, exhorting them to make efforts to obtain donations from their flocks for charitable purposes, contains this curious passage:—"I have compromised my present and my future. I give to the poor and to churches, and secretly or openly to a host of people in distress, as much as I can, even more than I can. I do not keep a carriage. I wear shoes with holes in them, and my cassock is patched. You have seen more than once my patched sleeves. I laugh at all. God knows why I do it. I am anxious to save in my pecuniary expenditures for the service of my Master, and am content to wear His livery."

**CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES IN AMERICA.**—On a proposition made in Congress shortly before its adjournment to permit members to print in the *Congressional Globe* speeches which had been prepared but never delivered in that body, the Hon. Mr. Schenck declared that many of the essays printed in the *Globe* as congressional speeches were written for the members by private individuals. In the reports of the thirty-seventh Congress two members had published exactly the same speech—the probability being that they had employed the same writer, and that one of them not having paid promptly, the author had sold the speech to the other!—*Full Mail Gazette*.

**THE SULTAN'S LARDER.**—The *Court Journal* says that the Sultan whilst at Buckingham Palace had a lamb brought to the Palace every morning, which was slaughtered there by his butcher after a certain ceremony had been performed over it. Fowls were also killed in the same fashion. The Sultan always dined alone; there was a special dinner prepared for his son, who also dined alone, as did his two nephews. Several other separate tables were laid for members of his Imperial Majesty's suite, according to their official dignity. The rule was broken through on the occasion of the luncheon with the Queen at Windsor Castle, and dining with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, for which, we understand, he was rebuked by his high priests.

**JOHN WESLEY AND HIS WIFE.**—Some interesting autograph letters have recently been sold in London commencing with a series from John Wesley to his wife. The following is a selection:—A very painfully written letter, occupying eight pages, on the differences between him and his wife, 6l. 17s. 6d.; another, on a similar subject, 3l. 6s.; another, relating to Mrs. Wesley's keeping his papers, in which he says, "Will not even men of the world say, what a wretch is this, first to rob, then to expose her own husband?" 2l. 2s.; another, presenting a long chapter of complaints and dislikes, 2l. 10s.; another, of grave accusations against Mrs. Wesley for having taken some of his private letters from his bureau, 2l. 7s.; another, relating to his choosing his own company, which had been a bone of contention between him and his wife for more than seven years, 2l. 2s.; another commencing, "Have not you above all the people in the world, a right to hear from me as soon as possibly I can?" 2l. 2s. At the same sale Burns's celebrated address of Bruce, "Soots who has wif Wallace bled," sold for 12l.—Letter of Charles I. relating to the surrender of Guernsey, 2l. 13s.—Charles II. relating to the Prince of Orange and France, 2l. 3s.—Dean Swift, a letter of three pages to Sir William Temple petitioning for testimonials to enable him to enter into holy orders, 11l.; another specimen, expressing his love for Ireland and remarks on Whig and Tory, 8l. 15s.

**A TITLED LADY ON FEMALE FINERY.**—The venerable Countess Waldegrave has been lecturing the girls of Cumberland on the love of finery. Her ladyship made a speech last week at Wigton on the occasion of the distribution of Mr. George Moore's prizes there, in the course of which she said:—

I regret to say that there is a great deal of what may be called useless finery among the young girls of the present day, and I should think that probably mothers are a little to blame in that particular. I have observed this passion to be on the increase during all my life; and as God's mercy has spared me through eighty years, I think I may speak from experience on the subject. I must say I think it a great mistake on the part of mothers to dress their children to the utmost extent of their means, instead of inducing them to lay by their pence for what is called a rainy day, or to collect clothing for winter; in place of which they allow their girls to spend all their little money, and what they can add of their own as well, on what I should call unnecessary and useless finery. I am very glad to find that you educate the children well here, and I am delighted to see that needlework is made a very particular point of examination in many of the schools; because, in seeking for female servants we all want those who can be useful in those particulars, as well as in knitting and darning, for which I have had pleasure in giving prizes in my own county on various occasions. Now, while children are taught to spend all the money that they can get together on little bits of finery, the first thing a mistress has to teach her young servant is to dress neatly and properly and respectably, and thus correct the great mistake of mothers who help their children forward in unnecessary outside clothing, while very often, I regret to say, the inside is exceedingly deficient. I therefore hope that

mothers who have such opportunities of having their daughters educated—and you have many compared to those enjoyed in my part of the country—will earnestly strive to give them that degree of propriety and neatness in their dress which is always respectable, useful and efficient. I trust you will excuse me, coming such a distance as I do, for making mention of what many if they would speak out, really feel in their hearts. I am often told by mothers, 'Well, ma'am, I can't help it. My girl will go to the second-hand shop and get these bits of things, where they are cheap. And it is only a penny flower, and a flower does not wear out so soon as a ribbon.' Well, but that is not neat, nor is it desirable; and when they get into service, most mistresses will object to that kind of finery which is not suitable to the station in which it has pleased God to place them. I hope my female friends will excuse me for giving them these hints, for they are the result of long experience.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### MARRIAGES.

**ROWLAND-BIBBY.**—**ROWLAND-CASK.**—August 1, at the Independent chapel, Coggeshall, by the Rev. A. D. Philips, Mr. Barney Rowland, to Miss Emma Bibby; and, at the same time and place, Mr. Thomas Rowland, to Miss Emma Cask.

**HANCOCK-GRIFFIN.**—August 1, at Nether Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. Henry Quick, Henry, only son of Mr. James Hancock, Sharrow, to Sarah Elizabeth, younger daughter of William Griffin, Esq., London.

**STARLING-MAFFEY.**—August 1, at Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, Mr. W. A. Starling, Southampton, to Harriett Ann, second daughter of Mr. J. Maffey, of Southampton.

**THRING-THEAKSTON.**—August 3, at the Independent Chapel, Southmolton, Mr. Percival George Alexander Thring, of the National Provincial Bank, Southmolton, to Miss Theakston, late of Clapham, London.

**JACKSON-WRIGHT.**—August 3, at Albion Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. R. A. Redford, George William, son of G. A. Jackson, Esq., to Mary Frances, third daughter of John Wright, Esq., both of Hull.

**WILLIAMS-HUXLEY.**—August 5, at the Independent chapel, Port Dornoch, by the Rev. W. Griffiths, Mr. John Williams, of Wolverhampton, to Phoebe, third daughter of Mr. S. Huxley, Berw Mill, near Bangor.

**LAW-PARKER.**—August 6, at Zion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Samuel Law, to Miss Jane Ann Parker, both of Bradford.

**HUTCHINSON-ILLINGWORTH.**—August 6, at Westgate Baptist chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. John Bloomfield, Mr. William Llewellyn Gwynne Hutchinson, to Miss Mary Jane Illingworth, both of Bradford.

**PERRY-EVANS.**—August 6, at Friends' Meeting House, Eustace-street, Dublin, R. Middleton Perry, of Ballinacorney, county Westmeath, to Anna Sophia, third daughter of Dr. Evans, 49, Dawson-street, Dublin.

**PLATT-HULME.**—August 7, at the Baptist chapel, King-street, Oldham, by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Samuel Platt, late of Wood Brook, to Mira, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hulme, Oldham.

**COCHRAN-HOGG.**—August 7, at the Scotch Church, Regent-square, by the Rev. Thomas Alexander, M.A., Robert, second son of Robert Cochran, Esq., of Verreville, Glasgow, to Griselda Wilson, second daughter of Robert Hogg, LL.D., F.R.S., 99, St. George's-road, Pimlico, and Stythams, Heathfield, Sussex.

**HARFORD-FAWN.**—August 7, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. R. P. Macmaster, Henry, eldest son of Mr. R. Harford, of Broadmead, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. James Fawn, of Liber House, Ashley-road, Bristol.

**SMITH-ASHMAN.**—August 8, at King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, Frederick, second son of Mr. James Smith, Balgrave Villa, Cotham-grove, to Mary Emma, second daughter of Mr. T. N. Ashman, Broadmead.

**THOMSON-BLYTH.**—August 8, at the Presbyterian church, Regent-square, by the Rev. Andrew Bogle, Callander, N.B., brother-in-law of the bride, T. D. Thomson, Esq., Secretary of the Scottish Fire Insurance Company, London, to Ellen Catherine, fourth daughter of David Blyth, Esq., Victoria Park-road.

**CHINNOCK-DALTON.**—August 8, at Haverstock Chapel, Haverstock-hill, by the Rev. John Nunn, Edward James Chinnock, LL.B., University of London, of 29, Haverstock-hill, to Alice Dalton, second daughter of the late John Dalton, of Regent-street.

**LOCKWOOD-HANSON.**—August 8, at the Baptist chapel, Lockwood, by the Rev. J. Barker, Tom, youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Lockwood, of Cowlsley House, Linthwaite, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. John Hanson, of Delph House, Paddock Brow, Huddersfield.

**WOOD-WATERS.**—August 8, at the Independent chapel, Wilmalaw, Cheshire, by the Rev. Watson Smith, William Wood, jun., of Montreal and Bowden, to Julianna Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Waters, of Worcester.

### DEATHS.

**WADE.**—July 31, aged forty-five, Mr. Joseph Wade, tailor and draper, Idle, Yorkshire. He was for many years superintendent of the Independent Sunday-school at Wind-hill, and deacon of the church from the formation.

**DENNY.**—August 3, Mr. Josiah Denny, Barby, aged seventy-eight.

**ROWLETT.**—August 5, at his residence, 39, Princess-street, Leicester, Mr. William Rowlett, in the eightieth year of his age.

**NODES.**—August 6, in her twentieth year, Charlotte Maria, only daughter of Mr. G. A. Nodes, of Chapel-street, Tottenham-court-road.

**LISTER.**—August 6, at Aberystwith, aged sixty-five, John Lister, Esq., of Shildon Hall, Halifax, a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

**LEAVERS.**—August 6, at Weymouth, William Leavers, Esq., senior deacon of the Congregational Church, Surbiton, Surrey, aged seventy-five.

**RANDALL.**—August 7th, at Southampton, Edward Mayor Randall, Esq., aged seventy-three.

**WILKINSON.**—Suddenly, at his residence, Clifton Villas, Anerley-road, Norwood, Isaac Wilkinson, Esq., late of Egham, aged fifty-eight. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

There has been a general rise this week in securities, though the rise has been more apparent in railway than in Government securities.

Consols have once more reached 95 (for the account). Money is still over-abundant in the discount market. Its present quotations are from 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

The Bank return continues to show a falling off in business and an increase in resources. The private securities have fallen to 16 769,303l., while the bullion has augmented to 23,255,000l., and the reserve of notes and coin to 14,000,000l., without a fraction. The private securities have never stood so low since 1859, and the bullion has never, in the history of the Bank, stood so high.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 870, for the week ending Wednesday, August 7.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£37,042,835	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	22,042,835
	£37,042,835		£37,042,835

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,822,373
Reserve .....	3,899,455	Other Securities	16,743,308
Public Deposits .....	5,189,684	Notes .....	12,699,355
Other Deposits .....	19,516,932	Gold & Silver Coin	1,212,720
Seven Day and other Bills .....	488,619		
	£43,487,760		£43,487,760

Aug. 8, 1867. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—CONSTANT SUCCESS.—No disease is more trying to the temper and more exhausting to the constitution than the pains in the muscles and joints caused by exposure to wet or cold. Wherever the seat of suffering, it will only be necessary to foment the affected part with warm water, dry thoroughly, and immediately rub in Holloway's inestimable Ointment to obtain ease. Gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and tic-doloureux are soon relieved and ultimately cured by the use of Holloway's purifying and operative Pills. Under this judicious treatment the afflicted parts soon cease to ache, and shortly regain their natural feelings and appearance. These remedies are invaluable for curing spinal affections and nervous diseases.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 12.

The supply of English wheat to this morning's market was exceptionally small, and only two or three samples of the new crop were shown. The quality and weight of the new, but particularly the latter, were unsatisfactory. With so little business done, prices must be quoted nominally the same. Foreign was held for previous rates, but to effect sales it would have been necessary to submit to a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Barley firm, and grinding 6d. per qr. dearer. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrival of oats for the week is moderate. With a good demand for this article, prices advanced on Friday last 6d. to 1s. from the rates of the previous Monday. This improvement has been well maintained to-day, and there has been a fair, steady sale for all descriptions.

#### CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	PER—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent, red, old ..	57 to 67		Gray .. ..	37 to 39	
Ditto new ..	52 64		Maple .. ..	19 42	
White, old ..	58 71		White .. ..	40 44	
" new ..	53 67		Boilers .. ..	40 44	
Foreign red ..	55 65		Foreign, white ..	39 43	
" white ..	57 72				
BARLEY—			RYE .. ..	32 34	
English malting ..	39 50				
Chevalier .. ..	50 56		OATS—		
Distilling .. ..	40 45		English feed ..	23 30	
Foreign .. ..	30 44		" potatoe ..	28 35	
MALT—			Scotch feed ..	24 31	
Pale .. ..	72 78		" potatoe ..	29 35	
Chevalier .. ..	78 80		Irish black ..	21 24	
Brown .. ..	58 68		" white .. ..	22 30	
BEANS—			Foreign feed ..	21 27	
Ticks .. ..	41 44				
Harrow .. ..	41 44		LOUR—		
Small .. ..	43 48		Town made ..	52 57	
Egyptian .. ..	—		Country Marks ..	43 45	
			Norfolk & Suffolk	43 45	

**BREAD.**—LONDON, Saturday, August 10.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d.; household ditto, 7d. to 9d.

#### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

**MONDAY, August 12.**—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,147 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 14,080; in 1865, 23,500; in 1864, 15,602; in 1863, 14,015; in 1862, 12,183; in 1861, 11,271; and in 1860, 14,763 head. There was a full average supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day, in an improved condition. Sales progressed slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were on the increase, when compared with Monday last, and of full average quality. Owing to the limited number of buyers in attendance, the demand for all breeds was heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised about 1,850 short-horns and crosses; from other parts of England, 750 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 24 Scots and crosses. There was a tolerable number of sheep on sale, and the quality of most breeds was by no means first-rate. The mutton trade was in a most inactive state, at a fall in price of quite 2d. per 8 lbs. The Downs and half-breeds sold at 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs. The sale for lambs was again exceedingly dull, and prices declined of 4d. per 8 lbs. The highest figure was 5s. 6d. per 8 lbs. Calves were in moderate request, at about stationary prices. The supply was rather limited. The sale for pigs was heavy, on rather lower terms.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts.	s. d.	s. d.	Prime Southdown	s. d.	s. d.
Second quality ..	3 6	4 0	Lamba .. ..	4 6	5 6
Prime large oxen ..	4 2	4 6	Lga. coarse calves	4 0	4 8
Prime So. ta. &c. ..	4 8	4 10	Prime small ..	4 10	5 2
Coarse inf. sheep ..	3 2	3 4	Large hogs ..	3 4	3 10
Second quality ..	3 6	4 2	Neatam. porkers	4 0	4 4
Pr. coarse woolled	4 4	4 6			

Quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 24s. each, Suckling Calves 22s. to 25s.



NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 12.  
The supplies of meat on sale in these markets are seasonably extensive. Generally speaking, the trade is steady, at depressed quotations. The imports of foreign meat into London last week consisted of 285 packages from Rotterdam.

Per 5lbs. by the carcass.							
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	. 3	2 to 3	6	Inf. mutton	. 3	2	3 6
Middling ditto	. 3	5	3 10	Middling ditto	. 3	8	4 0
Prime large do.	. 4	0	4 2	Prime ditto	. 4	2	4 4
Do. small do.	. 4	2	4 4	Veal	. 4	0	4 8
Large pork	. 3	6	3 10	Lamb	. 4	0	4 6
Small pork	. 4	0	4 4				

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 10.

The supply of soft fruit of home growth has much diminished, raspberries and strawberries being nearly over. Heavy consignments of continental produce reach the market, consisting of pears, apples, grapes, melons, plums, peaches, nectarines, and apricots. Hot house fruit maintains about last week's quotations. Peas are still good, as are also potatoes, though among the latter disease has in some instances made its appearance. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, fuchsias, pelargoniums, calceolarias, mignonette, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Aug. 12.—Our market during the past week has been in a very excited state, resulting in a further advance of from 15s. to 20s. per cwt., nearly every parcel of fair quality having been cleared off, leaving only a very small stock on offer, which holders seem in no hurry to dispose of. This morning the favourable weather has slightly checked business; prices however continue firm. Accounts from the plantations confirm the worst anticipations of blight, which steadily progresses in the diseased districts. The present bright weather will doubtless have a good effect upon the plant where it is only slightly affected, and enable the growers to realise a partial crop; but the recent increase of temperature will only serve to finish up more quickly the weakly and severely blighted gardens. Two packets of new Kent hops were received during the past week: the first arrival, grown by Mr. Thompson, of Branchley, realised 31s. 10s. per cwt.; and the second, from Mr. Coles Child, Esq., of Bromley, was sold at 20s. per cwt. Reports from Bavaria, Bohemia, and the Poperinghe district of Belgium continue most promising, and with genial weather a large crop is expected. Alost and the French district are stated to be improving under the influence of the present change of temperature. Reports from the State of New York, to the 1st inst., are very unfavourable. There appears to be no doubt now that lice and honeydew are increasing seriously throughout the section, Wisconsin alone excepted, and the growers consider the present state of the plant very critical. The market in New York is very firm, with a small consumptive demand. Mid and East Kent, 11s. 11s. to 14s. 0s.; Weald of Kent 11s. 0s. to 12s. 12s.; Sussex, 10s. 10s. to 11s. 15s.; Farnham, 11s. 0s. to 12s. 13s.; Yearlings, 7s. 0s. to 9s. 0s.; Olds, 5s. 0s. to 5s. 12s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 12.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,381 hkins butter, and 2,417 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 25,305 casks, &c., butter, 2,434 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was but a moderate business transacted last week, with little or no alteration in prices. The best foreign met a steady sale; but Dutch declined 4s. to 6s. per cwt., the quality not being good. The bacon market was quiet, and prices declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, August 12.—The supplies of foreign potatoes are less extensive, but there is a good show of home-grown produce. A fair average business has been passing, at our quotations. Regents, 60s. to 110s. per ton, Shaws, 70s. to 90s., Kidneys, 100s. to 140s.

SEED.—Monday, August 12.—There was rather more inquiry after fine old cloverseed. Holders were firm, and careless sellers. Trefoils were in steady request, at fully as much money. A few samples of new have appeared, some of a good quality, and these were held too high for the views of the buyers. New trifolium was held at somewhat higher rates. Nothing worthy of notice in either white or brown mustard. Fine English rapeseed supported former prices.

WOOL, Monday, August 12.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds of home-grown wool, and prices are well supported. For export to the continent, however, very little is passing. The supply of wool on offer is seasonably good.

OIL, Monday, August 12.—Lined oil has ruled quiet, at about previous quotations. Rape oil is rather easier, but no important decline has taken place in prices. In olive oil sales have progressed slowly, and palm oil is in limited request. Coconut oil moves off freely, at full quotations.

TALLOW, Monday, August 12.—The market is steady. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 45s. for old, and 45s. 9d. per cwt. for new.

COAL, Monday, August 12.—Factors had to submit to a reduction of 6d. per ton on last day's price. Hetton's 21s., Haswell's 21s., East Hartlepool 20s. 6d., Tees 20s. 9d., Hetton Lyons 18s. 6d., Riddell's 18s. 6d., Carradock 20s., Cassep 19s. 9d., Wylam 18s., Eden 19s. 6d., Tramwell Gate 19s.—Fresh ship, 64; left, 1; total 55. At sea, 35.

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| 3. The Building of the Ark.         | 9. Joshua's Victory.            |
| 4. The Appearance to Abraham.       | 10. The Triumph of David.       |
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